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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 112 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th May	Caledonia	8000	....	....
22nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th ,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
18th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	....
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Iyo Maru	K.Okamoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru ...	Y. Nakano ..	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K.Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Te	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE

LIFE

MARINE

TRANSIT

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FIDELITY GUARANTEE

MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166. Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7638	..	22nd May
City of Sparta*	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	605	1,001	489	809
Liverpool		957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA"	2,184,	Friday 14th May	†	Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 17th May	11 a.m. ¶ P.B.	& C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

¶ Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 14th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA" (passengers only), for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday 13th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbai, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, on or about 14th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kassagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,276
Reserve Fund	Rs.	19,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	25,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE,

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" a... "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 682

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 3454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 612

WANTED.

WANTED—12 qualified VETERINARY ASSISTANTS. Apply for terms to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 677

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT for the Daly College office. Should have a good knowledge of Hindi and English. Pay Rs. 40—50.
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 183

SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON (female) WANTED for Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Rs. 150, quarters, and board Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 180

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonias., stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Shahdara (near Lahore). Pay according to qualifications. Only those capable of giving full and proper production on mules and ring frames need apply to:—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

WANTED by the 1st August, 1915, for the Dredger "Pentland" at Negapatam, 52 tons, 85 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER with 1st Class Board of Trade's Certificate. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, inclusive terms.
For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 181

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mechanical Engineering for the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. Salary, Rs. 200-10-300 p.m. A degree in engineering is essential.
Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before June 1st.
M. OWEN,
Principal, College of Science, Nagpur.
180

WANTED.

WANTED—Young LADIES and MEN as Assistants. Excellent prospects offered to suitable applicants. Apply in person.—EVANS, FRASER and Co. 183

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRAPER with Home and Indian experience, capable of taking responsible position in Country Order Department. Apply to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a well QUALIFIED CLERK for the management of an estate. Pay upto Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply to,—
H. B. TYABJI,
678 44, Chowpatty Raod.

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an INSPECTRESS for Municipal Girls' Schools, Bareilly, on Rs. 50 to 60. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by 15th May 1915. 176

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED as SECRETARY and TUTOR. Must be a Hindu Jain with experience preferred. Second language must be Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAIBAHADUR SETH TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City. 178

WANTED JUDGMENT-WRITER proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, fluent in English and conversant with legal terms.
One with practical experience preferred. Pay Rs. 60-10-100.
Apply to DISTRICT JUDGE, Rae Bareli. 181

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A well equipped DISPENSARY, good prospects for a man knowing Eye or Ear work. Apply sharp to Dr. M. R. DALAL, Broach. 648

FOR SALE—One STEAM LORRY of 5 ton in running order. Rs. 2,500 or near offer wanted. Apply to Box No. 351 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 676

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 662

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 184

FOR SALE—A TWO-CYLINDER CLAIMANT BAYARD CAR, five seater, in very good condition, price Rs. 1,700 to be sold on account of owner leaving Bombay. Apply to Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 683

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE as a going concern, the high class dressmaking and military business enjoying an extensive clientele—a low price will be accepted for Good Will Stock and Fixtures at Valuation. Apply MANAGER, Stanley Humphreys and Co., Waterloo Mansions, Bombay. 685

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN EBRAHIMKHAN HOTEL 5, rooms available Apply KHAN. 570

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

ON HIRE—FIRST CLASS TURNOUTS on hire by day month or year at Wellington Mews. 650

TO BE LET—1st floor of QUETTA TERRACE, Chowpattee. Drawing, dining, three large bed-rooms with bath rooms. Apply Ground floor. 684

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2302, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

TO BE LET

TO LET—A big room to accommodate 3 to 4 motor cars. Separate Entrance. Centrally situated in Fort. Apply to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 660

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 18

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPG. & WG. Co., LTD.

WITH reference to the Notice published under the signature of Messrs. AMIN and DESAI, Attorneys for the above Company and for Mr. Maffatlal Gagalbhai, in the "Bombay Chronicle" Newspaper, of 4th May, 1915, and in other Newspapers it is hereby notified on behalf of our Clients Messrs. LALGIR MALJI & Co., Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the above Company, that our Clients now are and have always been the Secretaries Treasusurers and Agents of the above Company and that the alleged appointment by the above Company of the said Mr. Maffatlal Gagalbhai to work the Mill as the Company's Manager and Banker for a period of 5 years from 30th April 1915 is *ultra vires* and illegal and that steps are being taken on behalf of our said clients to get the said alleged agreement cancelled and set aside.
In the mentime notice is hereby given that if the said alleged agreement is acted upon either by any of the parties concerned or any one else it will be at their risk as to consequences..
Dated this 12th day of May, 1915.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Attorneys for the firm of Messrs. Lalgir Malji & Co., Secretaries Treasurers and Agents, the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 4-55 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 5-5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England)

Week End Express to Neral (for Matheran), Khandalla and Lonavla on Saturdays.

On and from Saturday, the 15th May, 1915, and until further orders a Week End Express train will run to Lonavla on Saturdays returning on Mondays, to the following time-table:—

DOWN.		H. M.	UP.		H. M.
Bombay	dep.	15- 5	Lonavla	dep.	7-53
Neral	arr.	16-27	Khandalla	arr.	8- 1
	dep.	16-34		dep.	8- 6
Khandalla	arr.	17-53	Neral	arr.	9-14
	dep.	17-57		dep.	9-24
Lonavla	arr.	18- 5	Bombay	arr.	10-45

The following will be the revised timings for trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

SATURDAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	dep.	7-45	10- 0	16-45
Matheran	arr.	10-20	12- 0	18-45

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	dep.	7-45	12-30	14-45
Neral	arr.	9-17	14- 5	16-15

MONDAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	dep.	7-30	10- 0	16-25
Matheran	arr.	9-30	12- 0	18 25

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	dep.	7-30	13-45	15-45
Neral	arr.	9-30	15-20	17-30

OTHER DAYS

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	dep.	7-45	10- 0	16-25
Matheran	arr.	10-20	12-0	18-25

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	dep.	7-45	13-45	15-45
Neral	arr.	9-17	15-20	17-30

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th May, 1915.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

WORKSHOPS FOREMAN.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st May, 1915, for the post of HEAD FOREMAN, Municipal Workshops, on a salary of Rs. 250 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 with free quarters.
Applicants should be between the ages of 27 and 35 and should be conversant with all branches of a general engineering workshop and should possess a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate under the Bombay Boiler Act.
The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules and leave is granted according to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Regulations. No joining or travelling allowance will be paid to the selected candidate.
Apply with full particulars of training and copies of not more than three recent testimonials to—
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
679 Bombay Municipality.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company, at their 40th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th September, 1914, at Rs. 40 per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid, on and after MONDAY, 17th May, 1915, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on 11th May, 1915, on production of Share Certificates.
By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th May, 1915. 682

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reforce sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p. m.
COLOSSAL GALA NIGHT
THE
PALACE PATRIOTIC PIERROTS
7 Talented Artistes 7
The most versatile combination of comedians, comediennes and vocalists in songs, concerted duets, trios & dances from the latest
LONDON REVUES.
MUSICAL NUMBERS:—
"The Allies," "Melinda Brown" "A Day at the Zoo," "Indian Moon," "Holly Ho," "Patent Medicines," "On the Way to Dublin Bay," "Oceania Roll" by Tom Richards Finale "They sang God Save the King."
Dances:-Dicky Glide the Tango etc.
FIRST PART OF OUR PROGRAMME will comprise of the following choice cinema, the Pierrots appearing after the interval.
OUR ITALIAN DRAMA
Beatifully coloured
"BURDEN."
A Breezy comedy—"The Long and Short."
A travel picture highly interesting "Rhodes"
LATEST WAR & TOPICAL SERIES.
To be concluded with a most amusing comic "When eyes does not see."
POPULAR PRICES.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
THE DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind th following facts while applying for occupancy—
   Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete stae, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co,, The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.
The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co BOMBAY.
Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
A GARIBALDIAN FILM.
"CALLED BACK"
After Hugh Conway's Famous Novel.
Extremely realistic. Acting, of the Very Best—Henry Ainley the most popular romantic actor in London, being in the leading role. A Film of the early days of Garibaldi's great struggles to free Italy from the Austrian yoke. A beautiful drama produced by the London Film Co. Included in the cost are the great Excelsior Favourites **Charles Rock and Jane Gail.** A story brimful of plot and stirring incident.
THE PIRATES AT WORK
A UNIQUE GAUMONTWAR FILM.
Showing the Notorious German Submarine U36 making captures in the North Sea.
A FILM TAKEN AT GREAT RISK.
EXCELSIOR COMEDIES.
KINEMACOLOR—1915.
The Excelsior is the coolest spot in Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
ROSHANARA
The Famous English Dancer
SUPPORTED BY
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
The Famous American Prima Dona and
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer.
Commencing Saturday, May 15th.
TWO SHOWS DAILY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Digtized with financial aid from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE EMBARGO ON WHEAT.

A PLEA FOR THE AGRICULTURIST.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Government of Lord Hardinge have taken a bold step in deciding to control the export of wheat. They have accepted the expressed sentiment of the articulate class, as to the necessity of fixing prices at a level which is not beyond the means of an average consumer. They argue that in a year of bumper harvests, famine prices are both anomalous and unfair. The cry for the control of export, was often heard before. It was considered beyond the range of practical politics. Lord Hardinge is a free trader himself and yet has found it necessary to launch on a grave experiment in the interests of the consumer. This intervention for the supposed advantage of urban classes raises vital issues. It touches the wider problem of continual adjustment between the respective claims of producing and non-producing classes. The lowering of the level of prices in the interests of the consumer, deprives the great bulk of our population of their legitimate profit. The assessment of revenue and incidence of rent, between the Government and the people, the landlord and the tenant, are based on prices which are governed by the markets of the world. The great war is no doubt responsible for abnormal conditions. The prevailing prices, for wheat, are much above the normal, but on the other hand the prices of cotton have been equally low. The high prices of wheat afforded a rare opportunity to the peasant to pay off his debts and to secure a fresh start in life.

Almost the whole population of India lives on land; and is both consumer and producer. The labourer receives his wages in grain. The village people keep enough grain to last the family till the next harvest. It is only the surplus produce that finds its way to the bazar and travels slowly into the markets of the world. Is it fair to deprive millions of their chances of profit, in the interests of thousands who could be helped otherwise? The distinctively important issue thus raised is exceedingly momentous. The luck somehow never deserts the Bania. Now the Government have come to his support. He is not only to have his food at low rates but to reap a fair measure of profit as an agent of export. The agriculturist must sell his wheat to pay off his revenue and rent. He rarely has any savings to draw upon. The large part of his produce goes to the market, immediately after the crops are harvested. Every year he loses a fair share of his profit because he cannot wait, and this year too, if bounteous harvests combined with an embargo on wheat, cause an artificial slump in the prices, he will lose more than ever.

The Government scheme sets up barriers in the way of vast currents of international trade, to run it exclusively in the interests of urban population. The dumb millions, who, sow, plough and reap; who have watched the crops grow and calculated the profit every evening after their frugal meal, have once again to yield preference to the articulate minority who somehow always have the best of the village. "It is the previlege of honorable trade says Lord Ferer, "that it blesses him that gives, and him that takes. Each of its dealings is a profit to both parties." The Government of India having intervened on behalf of the urban consumer, must hold the scales even between the producer and the consumer. It remains to be seen how the generous aspirations to lower the prices of food for men of small incomes are translated into practical achievement, and the interests of masses, who belong to the producing classes are safeguarded to enable them to reap a part of their legitimate profit. May and June are the most important months for the agriculturist. It is immediately after the harvest, that he has to meet the various demands on his purse, and fulfil all his financial obligations. It is most important that in the months of May and June, prices should be so fixed as to allow the agriculturist to secure something approximating to the market value of his produce. In these months there will hardly be a call for the reduction in prices. It is a time when all those who have to do with the villages have their grain bins full. The village labourer gets his wages in grain. The Bania is paid back manifold the grain he lent for one thing or the other. The shops in the bazar carry on a roaring trade and almost every one receives his share of the produce, in one form or the other. There may be a small number of employees in need of help. They can be assisted by a food allowance and by opening grain shops selling wheat at 10 seers a rupee. Every thing considered, it is but fair that the agriculturist should be given the opportunity to make a little money. It is both equitable and just that at a time when he has to square all his accounts, he should get the best price for his produce. The wheat commissioner may fix the prices not with the object of lowering prices in the whole of India, but with a view to allow the agriculturist to obtain the market value of his produce, in these most important months. There cannot be any objection to such a proposal. The urban population will have its accounts paid, the cheap grain shops will meet the demands of workers in the towns and the food allowance give the necessary support to men of small incomes. The quantity of wheat to be exported in these months can be limited to cover the revenue and rent demand, thus securing an enormous quantity to remain in the country, to be dealt with, in the months that follow and at rates which are considered desirable for the country as a whole

The agriculturist takes a long time in making up his mind. He has been complaining over the fall in the prices of cotton which he sold at something like 50 per cent less than its normal value. He and his family built all their hopes on the harvest of wheat and counted every day when it will be brought home. Is it fair to disappoint him, when the demands of nonproducing classes for a short period of two months, can be met by easier methods than by the wholesale reduction in the prices of wheat. The peasant deserves some compensation for the loss which he suffered for low prices of cotton. It is but fair that the prices at the time of harvesting should allow the agriculturist his full measure of profit. The price should be fixed at rates, in relation to the prices ruling in world-markets and not with the sole idea of reducing prices in India to a certain level. Subsidized shops selling wheat at 10 seers a rupee in all the towns, can meet the requirements of urban population and can be kept in funds from the profits which accrue from the export trade. Such an arrangement will satisfy the respective claims of the producer and the consumer, without depriving the agriculturist of his legitimate profit on a limited quantity of his produce.

The profits from the control of export are expected to run into seven or eight crores. The Government feels that all such profits should be earmarked for the benefit of the agriculturist. It is to be hoped that they will not be spent in things, which are of little use to the peasant, at the present stage of his evolution, and which have such a fatal fascination for the leaders of Indian opinion, who know little about villages. If one may hazard the suggestion, it will satisfy the whole of India and evoke feelings of deepest loyalty, if the Government is pleased to bestow a largesse to the Indian soldiers who are now fighting the battles of the empire. A gold necklace or a pair of gold bangles with an inscription "from the King-Emperor" to all those who have done well, will revive old traditions and awaken deepest devotion and enthusiasm. It will stimulate recruiting at an unprecedented scale, and awaken the hopes and the ambitions of the fighting classes. The Government for once will be acting in keeping with the traditions of the country. Indirectly it will be a return to the agriculturist, who sends his sons to the army. A few lakhs spent now will inspire the soldiers in the field to deeds of great prowess and gallantry. Such rewards will absorb only a small amount and leave a large balance which can be added to the Famine Fund or utilized in constructing feeder railways, in districts which have not yet been opened up.

It is to be hoped that the Wheat Commissioner will recognize the importance of an equitable and elastic policy of control, in the fixing of prices and allow the agriculturist a share in the profits in the months of May and June. It will mean a great deal for the patient peasant and it will not debar the urban population from relief. A little tilting of the balance this way or the other will mean a great deal for the toiling millions. The peasant may well say:—

"Oh the little more, how much it is
And the little less what world away."

J. S.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 11th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	50
,, ,, Imports	30,000
Mid. Americans	5.24d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.70d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. July ..	9.52
Oct. ..	9.88
New York Official noon call July ..	9.50
Oct. ..	9.88
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	9.26
Oct. ..	9.59

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 11th.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	33,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.16	5.13
June-July.	5.21	5.18
July-Aug.	5.27	5.24
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.46
Nov.-Dec.	....	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.61	5.58
March-April.	5.67	5.64
May-June.	5.73	5.71

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 11th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.16	5.20
June-July	5.21	5.26
July-Aug.	5.27	5.32
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.40
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.54
Jan.-Feb.	5.61	5.66
March-April	5.67	5.73
May-June	5.73	5.79

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 11th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.90
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.05
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.20
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.30
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.45
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60
Good M.G. Oomra	4.30
Fine M.G. ,, ...	4.60
Good Broach	4.75
F.G. ,, ...	4.90
Fine ,, ...	5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	23,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	25,000
Futures at New York July	9.71
Previous closing price	9.36
Futures at New York Oct.	10.04
Previous closing price	9.70
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.45
Previous price	9.10
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.77
Previous price	9.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¾
Demand Bills	479.25
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅝
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¼
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
,, 7 day market loans	2

The sum of £120,000 has been earmarkep for Argentina,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 11th.

WHEAT.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	64/3
TONE:—Dull.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July Sellers	63/9
TONE:—Dull.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July	63/3
TONE:—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—Sellers	63/3

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. B 3

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. 3

Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.	

London, May 10th.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,485,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	51½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Nominal.	56/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers.	54

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77¾
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
English best selected Copper	87½
Hard Spelter	50
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£16 to 16½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	0

SUGAR.

Mauritius supply of Sugar is exhausted.

Tone of Cloths:—

Manchester Market is dull. There have been miscellaneous sales of Cloth.

Tone of yarns:—Irregular.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 12.

This morning rates were quoted at about Rs 3 per candy higher than those ruling at Colaba yesterday, owing to firmer advices from Home. And on receipt of New York closing (35 points higher) a further advance of Rs. 2 took place.

At Colaba the market ruled steady. A fair business has been done in Fine Broach and Bengal for May. Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote for May:—
Fine M. G. Broach 220.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola 194.
Fine M. G. Bengal 165.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 252.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal, January, 186.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	250	Apr.25'16
M. G. ,, ...	218/9	..	..	May 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	190/1	184	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	177	163	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	205	..	..	May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	205	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	200	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	197	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description.	194	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	190/1	..	219	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	200	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	200	May25'15
M. G. Westerns	..	..	224	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	223	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Rensale	164	..	..	July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm: ..	195	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Akola, Khgm: ..	220	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 11th May, 1915:—

Cotton ..	15,998 Bales.
Wheat ..	39,212 cwts.
Linseed ..	16,711 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,542 ,,
Ginjellyseed ..	1,773 ,,
Poppyseed ..	127 ,,
Groundnuts ..	1,345 ,,
Castorseed ..	9,455 ,,
Rice ..	12,048 ,,
Myrabollams ..	2,628 ,,
Cottonseed ..	12,711 ,,
Mowraseed ..	216 ,,
Gram ..	10,846 ,,
Joowar ..	6,707 ,,
Barley ..	787 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. May Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. Rs. 6-6-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent .. Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .. Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold .. Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras .. Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .. Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-9-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .. Rs. 2-13, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .. Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .. 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 3 15-16d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..	1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months Ready ..	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..	173¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..	133½.
Do Shanghai ..	171.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..	149¼ to 149½ Rs.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold ..	24-10-0
Australian do ..	24-5-0
Bombay do ..	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-11-0
English Dragons ..	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	61-5-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 12.

To-day being the last day for May settlement no business was reported for forward delivery. However, a few transaction for cash were recorded as under:—Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 570, Central Provinces at Rs. 119 (New Issue) and Sara Sirajganj at Rs. 74½.

Bombay Electric Tram Company ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 220 (Old Issue) and Rs. 210 (New Issue.)

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,620.

Easters Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 59½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 101¼ for cash.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood stationary at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds (1936) were placed at Rs. 98½.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE PIONEER BANK LIMITED.

The Third Annual Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at No. 7, Green Street. Including the Chairman, two directors and the Manager there were altogether seven shareholders present.

Mr. Hiralal Kursondas read the following report for the year ended 31st December, 1913:—

It will be seen from the accounts that including the sum of Rs. 8,936-3-10, carried forward from last year's account the Bank has made a loss of Rs. 43,731-13-5 owing to bad and doubtful debts being written off. However, as against the said bad and doubtful debts the Bank has a lien on certain shares of the Bank which have been declared as forfeited for nonpayment of the 2nd call of rupees five per share and the amount paid up on these shares will appear in the next balance sheet under the column of "Reserves." During the last financial crisis the Bank had to face a petition for winding it up but the same was dismissed. Under Article 101 Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar and Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the years 1914 and 1915 and fix their remuneration for the respective years.

It was then proposed that the report and audited statement of accounts for 1913 be passed by the shareholders.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, one of the directors, raised a point of order, he said that without any report from the auditors, the shareholders could not consider the directors' report at all. He had signed the report as a director, but the report belonged to a period when he was not on the Board of Directors. He was under the impression that a signed report by the auditors would be submitted to them, but this has not been done. He signed the directors' report on the understanding that the auditors' report would be submitted. He had already asked for some information, but the Manager had not furnished it to him.

The Chairman said that he had no objection to adjourn the meeting when the auditors' report would be submitted. At present it was not to hand.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor asked that a two years' report should be submitted to the shareholders.

The resolution was then moved and passed that the directors' report for 1913 should be resubmitted to the shareholders at an Ordinary General Meeting, along with the report for 1914, within two months from this date.

Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar and Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor who retired from the Board by rotation were reappointed.

The auditors were reappointed, but at a reduced remuneration of Rs. 150.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO.

The fortieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday afternoon at the registered office, Royal Insurance Buildings, Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas presiding.

The directors' report stated:—Your directors beg to lay before you the 40th annual report of the Company together with audited balance sheet and a statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th September, 1914, showing a profit of Rs. 31,127-10-7. As will be seen from the profit and loss appropriation account, the sum of Rs. 12,885-11-5 has been taken towards wiping off loss of last year and Rs. 5,000 to depreciation, thus leaving balance available for disposal at Rs. 13,241-15-2. In order to enable the Company to declare a dividend at Rs. 40 per share on 348 shares the directors propose to appropriate Rs. 700 out of equalization of dividend fund to make up the amount of dividend, viz., Rs. 13,920 and carry the small balance of Rs. 21-15-2 to next year's account. The cotton department account for the year ending 30th September, 1913, which had remained unadjusted as mentioned in the last report has been adjusted and is included in the profit and loss account. Your pressing factories at Barsi, Basim, Jalgaon, Karanja and Murtizapore worked during the season under joint agreement. No joint agreement existed in respect of ginning at Murtizapore and Akola. A fire broke out at Nanded on 2nd March, 1914, amongst heaps of kuppas belonging to several parties including ourselves and lying in the compound of the Gamadia Ginning and Pressing Factory. Loss to the extent of Rs. 17,200-1-9 has been recovered from the insurance offices concerned. Two of your directors, the Hon Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C I E., and Mr. Karsandas Thackersey Rawji retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election

On the motion of the Chairman, the directors' report was adopted; a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared; the retiring directors were re-elected; Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., and Batlibhoi and Batlibhoi were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The feature of yesterday's Share Market was the strength of the Northbrooks which under the influence of a brisk demand advanced to Rs. 14, while the Empire followed suit and touched Rs. 13. Soorahs were higher at Rs. 98 and market closed very steady. Coal shares ruled steady with if anything a hardening tendency. Tea shares did not come very prominently into notice but were quoted fully firm. Debentures and miscellaneous securities were well supported.

The following sales took place:—

Coal,—Bhulalbarraree 19/12 and 19/14; Bokaro and Ramghur 19/8, 13/10; 13/12½ Burrakur 17; Gopalichuck 8; Raneegunge 23/4, Saltore 6/4, South Govindpur 8/4, 8/8; Teetulmuri 10/4, 10/8.

Jute,—Alliance (ord) 147, 148; Auckland (prefs) 106, 107; Barnagore (ord) 78; Belvedre (ord) 128; Clive (ord) 62, 62/8; Clive 6/0/0, (prefs) 94; Empire (ord) 12/6, 12/10, 12/12; Empire (prefs) 102, 103; Fort William (ord) 60; Hooghly (ord) 16/4; Hooghly (prefs) 12; Howrah (ord) 132½ Kamarhatty (ord) 155; Lawrence (ord) 141, 142, 143; Northbrook (ord) 13/4, 13/8, 13/12, 14; Soorah (ord) 97, 98; Union (ord) 194.

Tea—Dessai and Parbuttia 136, East India 100.

Miscellaneous—Beechwood Estate 6½ per cent. debentures 104; Bengal paper 6 per cent debentures 100; Calcutta ice 12/6; Clive jute 5½ per cent. debentures 102/8; Howrah jute 5½ per cent debentures 102/8½ Khardah Jute 5 per cent. debentures 101; Reliance jute 6 per cent. debentures 104.

Government paper three and a half per cen. was quoted Rs. 93/6.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT PRICES.

In connection with the scheme for the control of wheat exports, the Government of India announce that on and from the 8th May the maximum price f.o.b. at Calcutta at or below which purchases of wheat will be effected on their behalf by the firms selected to act as their agents will be Rs. 4-11.9 per maund for Club No. 2 wheat. The maximum rate f.o.b. Karachi and Bombay for white Karachi wheat will be Rs. 4-14.9 per maund on and from the 8th May. The above prices are subject to further reductions at a later date.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th May 1915 was 29.902 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin- above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 11th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.683	inches.
Temperature of Air ..	86.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	70.3	,,
Dew Point ..	70.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.729	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	3.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	91.2	,,
Minimum do. do. ..	82.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	WSW.	
Movement of Wind ..	118	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.		Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time		Depth. on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in	May	h.	m.	ft.	in
W.	12	m 3	11	25	3	12	m 9	8	16	11
		4	17a	27	3		10	53a	19	10
TH.	13	m 11	23	27	7	13	m 4	30	16	2
		10	56a	25	11		5	3a	19	6
FR.	14	m 11	58	27	10	14	m 4	59	15	11
		11	25a	25	11		5	37a	19	6
SAT.	15	m 0	27	27	11	15	m 5	28	15	10
		11	55a	25	9		6	12a	19	6
SUN.	16	m 0	57a	27	11	16	m 5	57	15	10
							6	48a	19	8
MO.	17	m 0	26	25	7	17	m 6	26	16	1
		1	28a	27	8		7	25a	20	0
TU.	18	m 0	59	25	3	18	m 6	57	16	6
		2	1a	27	4		8	3a	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise		Sunset.	
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,,	7h. 2m
,, 13 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 5m
,, 14 (Friday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 6m
,, 15 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 6m
,, 16 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 4m.	,,	7h. 6m
,, 17 (Monday)	,,	6h. 4m.	,,	7h. 6m
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,,	6m 4m.	,,	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd. 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m a.m

HARROW'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

The fourth list of Harrovians serving with the Forces has been published by Harrow School and gives 2,297 names. Of these 84 have been killed, 137 wounded, 39 missing or prisoners, 15 have obtained the D.S.O., 108 have been mentioned in despatches, 15 decorated by the French Republic, and 4 by the Czar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 11.
Charlton — Charitonas — Brindisi
May 12.
Lhasa — King — Karachi

DEPARTURES.

May 12.
Sultan-Van-Kostic — Vanderwal — Aroe Bay

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading :—
Steamer — Charlton — for — Liverpool etc.

The following steamers received their Part clearances yesterday.
Steamers — Chakla — for Busrek
" — Hellas — for Bangkok

S. S. Luzon Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Kobe (Homeward bound) on the 11th instant.

S. S. Charlton :—The steamer Charlton 1,936 tons, Captain L. Charitonas, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Brindisi, having left that port on the 21st April last in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, will sail to-day for Busreh via Veraval, Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hellas :—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, will sail to-day for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, May 12th, 1915.

A. Lord Tradegar....Griffiths.....T. Morrison & Co
B. Sardar..... ..Ookerjee .....P. G. S. N. Co
F. Fluent .....Hutchinson.... D. Nanjee & Co
G. Nour-el-Bahr .....Nacoda.....A. Thubaily
H. Sailor Prince .....Chilvers..... ....D. Nanjee & Co
M Erinpura.....M. M. & Co
N Angus.. .....Leyzell.....T. Morrison & Co
P Palamcotta..... Downing.....M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hellas.....Berg .....F. F. Campbell & Co
2 Karmala.....Evans..... P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Dniren Maru.....Nast..... N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri.....Alberto.....Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie.....T. M. & Co
6 Berbera.....Le Marchand.....M. M. & Co
7 Chakdara.. .....Sparrow..... M. M. & Co
9 Alavi.....Fanning..... M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Iyo Maru.....Komato.....N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakla.....Allen.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta.....Smith.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Jersey Moor.....Barton.....Raill Bros.
5 Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co
6 Circassia .....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Iran.....Peabody.....M. M. & Co
Daiboku Maru..... Haji Ajam

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Charlton .....Charitonas.....D. Nanji & Co
Dwarka.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Jeddah .....Lotus .....T. M. & Co
Malta.....Smith .....
Sohwedagon .....Creagh.....Indo. B. P. Co

EXPORTS.

May 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 81 bales wool, Bombay Company; 10 bales wool, H. Chogmal; 50 bales wool, D. Nagji; 132 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 3,236 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Bruel & Co.; 1,661 cwt. linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Chareton (s) 11,762 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 47 bags, 2 bundles old rubber, A. Meyer; 3 bales cotton cuttings, A. Meyer.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 1 box condiment, Coutts & Co.; 4 cases cold piecegoods cotton, King, King & Co.

Berbera (s) 53 bales cow hides, N. Bekhor.

Sailor Prince (s) 833 bales hemp, F. E. Campbell & Co.; 50 bales hemp, G. Verji & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 4 bales woolen carpets, King, King & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Darien Maru (s) 650 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 758 bales cotton, M. K. Kaisha.

Karmela (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Darien Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Darien Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 25 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Karmela (s) 444 cwts. myrabolams, S. Dossabhoy & Co.; 28 cwts. gum arabic, A. H. Mowji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Darien Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 114 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee & Co.; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Iyo Maru (s) 11 cases Indian condiments, M. Ponjaji & Sons.

Karmela (s) 35 cwts. gum arabic, A. Mahomedally; 98 cwts. gum arabic, A. H. Mawji & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 1,200 cwts. onions, R. E. Dadachanjee & Co.; 5 pots sandal wood oil, H. Cassam Jooma.

Malta (s) 1,530 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,300 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 bags Samader stone, E. Nooruddin & Co.; 1 box Cambay stone, E. Nooruddin & Co.; 2 cases cassia lingue, H. P. Daroowalla; 58 bags buffalo picks, H. P. Daroowala; 10 cwts. sharkfins, E. Mahomed.

Karmela (s) 18 cwts. abmond seeds, Chungtar; 56 cwts. gum googal, Chungtar.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,800 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 1,163 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 125 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Sanday & Co.; 4,025 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathurdas & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Budrie (s) 130 bales cotton, Prier de Soone & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Jersey Moor (s) 100 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Malta, from Shanghai, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.:—166 bars silver, 3 boxes rupees, 63 boxes cartridges, 450 cases cassia, 136 cases camphor, 60 bundles gum benjamin; 20 bags gambier, 1,001 cases fire crackers, 280 coils rope, 269 cases glass bangles, 5 cases glass beads, 10 bundles ining glas packages, 2,408 bags green peas, 4 cases ivory, 11 rolls matting, 30 bundles copper sheets, 192 slabs tin, 19 slabs zinc, 20 bags stick lac, 10 cases paint, 485 bags sago floor, 34 cases peppermint crystals and oil, 50 cases d preserves, 50 cases preserves, 50 cases canned salmon, 25 cases canned fruit, 56 cases milk powder, 219 bags damar bater, 1,356 bags betelnuts, 125 bags dry ginger, 80 bags nutmeg, 44 bags lang pepper, 7 bags whi pepper, 10 cases maze, 1,500 robbins poonee, 1,750 bags refined sugar, 400 bags sugar candy, 203 packages, 51 chests, 481 cases tea, 264 cases cotton goods, 68 cases silk & cotton goods, 130 bales, 79 cases silk, 6 cases silk larri, 17 cases waste silk yarn, 20 packages, 424 cases, 6 boxes, silk goods, 1 case cigars, 1 case silk umbrellas.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 11.

No rainfall of importance has occurred except in Burma and Lower Bengal, where it has been widespread and locally heavy.

The principal amounts are:—Table Island one inch, Tavoy three, Moulmein, Rangoon and Kyaukpyu two, Mergui and Toungoo one and half, Lashio three, Myitkyina two, Bhamo one and a half, Yamethin, Maymyo one, Sailor one and a half, Berhampore six, Bogra four and Jessore two.

Forecast:—No great change.

SIMLA, May 12.

Rainfall continued in Burma and North-east India but the weather has been practically dry elsewhere.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Tavoy, Toungoo,, Kyaukpyu and Monywa one and a half, Victoria Point, Rangoon and Bassein one; Lashio, Bhamo and Shillongg two; Dibruargh and Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji five, Chittagong four; Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri, False Point and Purnea one and a half.

The temperature is low in Burma and high in north-west India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th May, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Night temperature is in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is above the average at Ajmer and Kotah. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is also higher than usual in upper Sind and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded except in Central India West. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during the day is below the average in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at most places. Night temperature is in excess at Jabbulpore.

The Konkan—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is above the average in the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Temperature is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Nearly half an inch of rain has fallen in south Malabar. A few dust or thunderstorms have also occurred in the Central Provinces but the reported rainfall has been insignificant.

Some thundershowers are likely in the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Malabar and possibly in south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	81.5	70.7	63	..	10.82	—0.12
Jask	93.3	77.7	50	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	106.4	94.4	17	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.8	85.8	55	..	0.95	—0.82
Rawalpindi	107.7	68.8	27	..	11.64	1.38
Lahore	113.4	76.3	29	..	5.26	1.28
Hissar	114.8	82.0	29	..	3.92	..
Ambala	104.7	79.3	68	..	6.65	0.45
Delhi	106.1	80.6	66	..	12.10	8.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.5	86.2	45	..	8.17	6.19
Mainpuri	108.4	88.1	57	..	4.73	2.18
Jhansi	111.6	91.9	32	..	3.66	1.67
Cawnpore	104.8	82.7	45	..	5.06	2.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.1	82.8	79	..	1.17	—0.19
Karachi	92.9	81.0	72	..	2.43	0.82
Ajmer	106.0	81.8	68	..	3.70	2.09
Jaipore	109.5	86.3	44	..	3.80	2.09
Kotah	111.4	89.0	41	..	5.93	4.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	94.8	78.4	76	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	87.4	80.7	77	..	2.42	—1.73
Veraval	86.0	80.8	85	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	102.2	75.6	72	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	106.4	78.2	90	..	0.21	—0.52
Surat	93.1	80.3	67	..	0.83	0.41
Ahmedabad	107.7	76.8	62	..	0.33	—0.12
Deesa	104.9	77.5	59	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	105.2	77.5	50	..	4.86	3.93
Indore	103.1	76.1	69	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.5	83.3	41	..	3.94	0.94
Saugor	106.4	81.3	40	..	3.81	1.13
Hoshangabad	107.1	81.6	57	..	5.74	3.75
Khandwa	104.4	80.3	62	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	104.4	79.5	56	..	5.83	3.62
Amraoti	107.3	81.3	51	..	4.93	2.53
Nagpur	108.2	81.3	45	0.09	6.30	3.08
Chanda	105.5	83.0	42	0.02	6.16	2.59
Raipur	107.2	83.6	44	..	4.20	1.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.2	81.5	76	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.1	81.1	73	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	92.7	82.7	70	..	2.03	—0.15
Karwar	..	..	..	..	6.70	4.19
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.4	76.1	56	..	4.95	3.78
Ahmednagar	102.6	68.5	52	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	95.8	72.3	70	..	3.39	1.52
Sholapur	105.2	76.3	59	..	7.13	4.73
Bijapur	101.7	73.2	59	..	6.90	4.53
Belgaum	90.1	69.5	72	..	6.07	1.59
Ahmedabad	103.6	73.2	64	..	5.24	3.45
Nizamabad (Indur).	105.8	83.6	46	..	4.86	1.96
Hyderabad	102.8	80.8	52	..	5.57	2.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.8	81.4	70	..	4.20	—1.42
Calicut	91.2	81.5	80	..	16.89	3.88
Cochin	88.9	78.9	86	0.48	35.68	16.83
Colombo	90.4	82.4	85	0.08	39.24	—2.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	108.3	86.7	47	..	8.71	0 95
Bellary	102.1	77.5	55	..	7.09	3 18
Cuddapah	107.2	85.4	50	..	9.41	3.78
Madras	106.8	85.7	58	..	25.49	4.24
Bangalore	93.6	70.2	69	..	7.30	0.36
Coimbatore	97.9	73.8	75	..	8.69	0.36
Trichinopoly	102.6	82.2	54	..	10.69	—1.40
Negapatam	104.5	82.7	72	..	22.57	—8.20

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

BRITISH VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

PROPOSED COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The Secretary, of the European Association, has aldressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you, by direction of the Council of the European Association, on the subject of Volunteering in India.

2. The question of his Majesty's Volunteer Forces in India has, during the last few months, been widely discussed and commented on throughout the Country, the Bengal and Burma Chambers of Commerce have addressed their respective Governments at considerable length upon it, and it is understood that the majority of the Members of the Karachi Chamber are in favour of some form of Compulsory Military Training in India for all British subjects from Europe and the Colonies, my Council believe that the British European Community in India, although differing as to the nature of the remedial measures to be adopted and the future constitution of the Forces, consider the matter one of the important problems of the day requiring an early solution.

3. The fact that the present War has been the cause of nearly all the members of the British European Community joining some section of the Volunteer Forces together with the hearty enthusiasm which all sections have shown in their efforts to become efficient is, my Council consider, sound evidence that the Community would gladly welcome and support, at the present juncture, a serious effort by Government to solve the problem of making the Volunteer Forces more numerous and efficient so that, after the War, Volunteering will not relapse into the lethargic *status quo ante*.

4. This Association with its eleven Branches viz:—

The Assam Valley Branch; the Bihar Branch; the Bombay Branch; the Darjeeling Branch; the Delhi Branch; the Dooars Branch; the Madras Branch; the Punjab Branch; the Sind Branch; the Surma Valley Branch; the United Provinces Branch; can justly claim not only to represent the unofficial European Community throughout India but also to include in its Membership a very large proportion of the controlling heads of the largest Mercantile and Trading concerns in the Country, representing an enormous amount of invested capital, and the Council feel it incumbent on them to draw the attention of Government to the existing dissatisfaction with the constitution and condition of the Volunteer Forces and to indicate briefly what they feel to be some of the reasons for this feeling.

5. My Council are of opinion that the greatest defects of the existing service are as follows:—

(a) The inadequacy of numbers.

(b) Lack of discipline—which is in the main due to the absence of disciplinary powers.

(c) Lack of provision for training officers and non-commissioned officers and the absence of any obligation for officers to reach such a standard as is necessary to fit them to lead and train troops.

(d) The absence of system in training and the impossibility of enforcing a moderate period of continuous training in camp, without which a reasonable standard of efficiency cannot be secured.

(e) The existing system results in an unfair handicap on employers who give public-spirited support to the service in comparison with others who may rather discourage their men from serving.

6. The Council of this Association have had this subject under consideration and addressed all its Branches in order that an authoritative pronouncement of the Association's views could be made. As there appeared to be a strong feeling in favour of the adoption of a system of Compulsory Military Training for all British born subjects in India, both from Europe and the Colonies, they particularly asked the Branches to express a definite opinion on this point. The majority, in reply have strongly indicated their approval of a compulsory system. Two Branches are in favour of the improvements of Volunteering without the adoption of a compulsory system, and one considers the present time inopportune for raising the question with Government.

My Council, in conformity with the strong expression of opinion by the majority of the Branches, now venture to urge on the Government of India that a competent Commission, as suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, should be appointed to make a full enquiry into the state of the Volunteer Forces in this Country, to hold sessions at important centres in India for recording local opinions and to submit such recommendations as would enable the Government to decide on the future constitution of these Forces and to formulate the necessary details of such a system as may be chosen, in order that this portion of his Majesty's Forces may be brought to the highest possible strength and efficiency.

7. My Council venture to presume that the representations made by the Bengal and Burma Chambers of Commerce, to their respective Governments, have been placed before you and they are forwarding copies of this letter, for information, to the Government of Bengal.

DEATH OF COLONEL LUMSDEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

A "Statesman" cable reports the death of Colonel Lumsden, of the Lumsdens Horse in London yesterday.

PROTECTION OF PILGRIMS ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AMENDING BILL.

The following is the Report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to amend the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887:—

We have suggested in clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill certain amendments which are intended to protect pilgrims from being prejudiced by capricious alterations in the prices of passage-tickets. There is, of course, no objection in the case of a master owner or agent charging for a passage-ticket a price lower than the price supplied to the Protector of Pilgrims. But pilgrims are liable to be seriously prejudiced if the prices of passage-tickets are at first advertised at a low rate and then, when pilgrims have flocked to Bombay in the belief that they are to be charged at a low rate, the prices are suddenly increased above those advertised but within the maximum prices originally supplied to the Protector of Pilgrims. We have deleted the word "maximum" in the sixteenth line of clause 3 of the Bill, and we have inserted a new sub-section (2) of new section 11 with a view to meeting this objectionable practice. At the same time new section 12 has been modified so as to render punishable the charging of a price for any class of ticket higher than the price supplied to the Protector of Pilgrims.

New section 12B has been modified so as to exclude the day on which a pilgrim-vessel leaves the port of embarkation from consideration when a master, owner or agent has rendered himself liable to fine for failure to dispatch a vessel on the stipulated date of sailing. As the word "day" is not likely to be misunderstood, the explanation to new section 12B is unnecessary and has been deleted.

The slight amendments made in clauses 2, 6 and 7 are purely verbal and follow the wording contained in the authentic copy of the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887.

WILHELMINA'S CARGO.

AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE REACHED

It is stated that an agreement has been reached between the W. L. Green Commission Company of St. Louis, U.S., and the British Government for the purchase of the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina, which, it will be remembered, was brought into Falmouth some time ago as a prize of war; and appeared subsequently before a Prize Court.

Great Britain has aggreed to pay the price that the American owners would have realised upon the cargo had it gone to Hamburg, which was its original destination. She will also compensate the owners for the loss sustained in consequence of the vessel being stopped and for the proceedings against the cargo. Payment will be made for the delay of the ship so far as such delay was caused by the British authorities.

A referee, to be named by Mr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, and Sir E. Grey will determine the total amount of the payment to the owners. The transfer of the cargo will take place as soon as the referee has been appointed.

The owners will unload the cargo and deliver it to the British Government, and the ship will then be free to proceed, as there is no action against it.

On January 23, the Wilhelmina left for Hamburg with a cargo of food consigned to an Amrican in Germany. It was said that the carggo was intended only for the civilian population, but the German Government issued a dcree empowering them to assume control of all foodstuffs. In spite of assurances that this did not apply to the cargo of the Wilhelmina, the British Government decided that the cargo was conditional contraband, and therefore the Wilhelmina was intercepted and taken to Falmouth, where she has remained since February.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. J. M. ANDERSON

DEATH CAUSED BY FALLING BRANCH OF A TREE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Mr. J. M. Anderson, partner of Messrs. Smith Ross and Co. came by his death on Monday evening under tragic circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who were residing at Barrackpur, were on their way in an open carriage to play golf. While passing through the Park they were caught in a storm. Suddenly a large branch of a tree near which the carriage was passing broke away and struck Mr. Anderson's head causing instantaneous death. Mrs. Anderson escaped unhurt. The deceased came out to India as an Assistant in Grindlay Groom and Co. of Bombay. He leaves behind him besides widow, a son who is at present a lieutenant in the Royal Lancashire in active service.

FASTING IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to the article entitled "Dangers of Overeating" ("Chronicle" 11th May), the following excellent hint given by Mr. Upton Sinclair, the famous American novelist, will be found in experience to be of immense practical utility in the maintenance and restoration of perfect health:—

"All the ailments are symptoms of one great trouble—the presence in the body of the poisons produced by superfluous and unassimilated food and in adjusting the quantity of food to the body's exact needs lays the secret of perfect health. Therefore, *fast entirely* at the slightest hint of any symptom of illness, be it a cold or a headache, fever, a feeling of depression, indigestion, or a coated tongue."—Yours etc.,

M.

FAMILY IN A LIBEL SUIT.

DOCTOR'S DENIAL OF AN ATTEMPT TO FLIRT.

At the hearing on April 15, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury in the King's Bench Division of the action in which Miss Victoria Poulton, of Langham-mansions, Earl's Court-square, claimed damages for alleged conspiracy to libel and slander her against Lady Susan Augusta Carter Milman, her two unmarried daughters (Miss Violet and Miss Rosalind Milman), the Rev. Richard Swann-Mason and his wife, Mrs. Rita Swann-Mason. The clergyman is a naval chaplain, formerly in his Majesty's ship Ocean, one of the warships sunk in the Dardanelles, and since in his Majesty's ship Isis. The plaintiff complained of a number of letters written by one or other of the five defendants to friends and relatives of hers, in which statements were made as to her mental condition. The defendants denied that there was any conspiracy to libel and slander the plaintiff.

When the proceedings opened two witnesses for the plaintiff were called. There was no answer. Mr. Barrington Ward (for the plaintiff) said that both had received subpoenas, and as they did not present themselves he had but one witness left, the porter at Miss Poulton's flat, who was called, and stated that as far as he knew Miss Poulton was perfectly sane.

PRIVILEGED STATEMENTS.

Mr. Hume-Williams, K.C., (for the defendants), submitted that the statements, such as they were, were privileged. As to the alleged slander, Mr. Swann-Mason applied to the West London magistrate for advice, and the magistrate recommended him to see a relieving officer, in order that the officer might discover Miss Poulton's state of mind. Mr. Swann-Mason made statements to the relieving officer. These, it was contended, were privileged statements. The other part of the case rested on a letter written by Miss Rosalind Milman to Mrs. Le Fleming.

Dr. Hunter F. Tod, of Upper Wimpole-street, aural surgeon to the London Hospital and the military hospitals, said he attended Miss Poulton nine years go for pains in the ear and head, and eventually he recommended her to go into the London Hospital for an operation. He thought he saw in her delusions of persecution; she did not think people were doing the best for her; she was unstable in her mind.

Mr. Hume-Williams said there had been a suggestion in what he gathered was a bogus letter that Dr. Tod had attempted to flirt with the plaintiff. He was almost ashamed to ask such a question of the doctor. Dr. Tod replied that it was absolutely untrue that he ever attempted to flirt with Miss Poulton.

The Rev. Richard Swann-Mason gave evidence. He had served as chaplain in a warship which went through the Suez Canal. As the sailors said, he was "all through that stunt." He added: "I was in the Dardanelles and in the whole lot of that until we were scuppered. I am going on Sunday to join my new ship."

400 POSTCARDS DESTROYED.

He heard of the plaintiff's threats. the witness went on, and said he used to go out as a sort of advance guard when his wife walked abroad (laughter). In regard to certain postcards, he said that, as a man of the world, he would say they were not written by a person who was normal. About 400 were destroyed. "I did not see Miss Poulton carrying a bag of powder; I wish I had," he continued. "If she had directed her attack towards me, I should have dealt with her. I went to Mr. Fordham because, in the course of my education, I have had no law, and I confess the less I see of it the more I like it (laughter). Nobody regrets more than I do that out of the 14 days' leave I have got from the ship I have been in this court three days now" (laughter).

Miss Milman, giving evidence, said that on a railway journey to Guildford Miss Poulton lay on the seat, and kicked and screamed and threw papers out of the window. This went on practically all the way down. It was a slow train (laughter). The plaintiff was writing the story of her life. It was a somewhat lengthy document (laughter.)

PEOPLE "GONE" ON HER.

The plaintiff had said, the witness added, that she could "get" Mr. Swann-Mason if she wanted (laughter). She always thought people were "gone" on her. She said this of most men she met, including the chemist on the corner (laughter), the bank manager, and a bank clerk. The manager of a confectionery shop where she lunched she said she could twist round her little finger (laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

"HOUR OF LIBERATION OF BELGIUM"

The "Tagliche Rundschau" publishes a letter which is said to have been written by Cardinal Mercier to the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Amette. The German journal says that the letter shows how little success the Germans have had with their "extravagantly gentle and considerate treatment of the Archbishop of Malines." So far from "turning him into a friend," they have "not even induced him to adopt an attitude appropriate to his delicate position and free from offence to German feelings."

In the letter Cardinal Mercier describes his admiration for France, and, after expressing his regret that he is unable at present to give full vent to his feelings, writes:—

I cannot doubt that the day is approaching when full freedom in our movements and our words will be restored to you and to us, and it will then be a great joy for us mutually and openly to express all the patriotic and Christian feelings which at present are pent up in our souls. May God grant us that we may await patiently this hour of liberation, for which I suggest to my French brethren a meeting at Brussels, Louvain, and Malines, just as I know that they reckon upon our presence at Reims, Paris, and Montmartre.

"Saves Sleepless Nights and Doctors' Bills."

77, Bolton Street, Brixham,
16th December, 1914.

Sirs,

I feel I must write and say what Woodward's Gripe Water has been worth to me. I am a mother of four children, my oldest 13, my youngest now 8 months, and he is a happy, bonny boy. I was advised to use it for my first baby as she was a poor sickly child and before she took one bottle you could see her grow. Everyone now speaks of my baby as a fine boy. He had little convulsions when a fortnight old and I gave him a few drops of Gripe Water and he has had no attack since, and all four of my children have cut their teeth without any trouble, so I would strongly advise every mother to use Woodward's Gripe Water as it saves sleepless nights and doctors' bills.

I am, yours truly, Mrs. J. Bartlett.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

Quickly relieves the pain and distress caused by the numerous familiar ailments of childhood.

INVALUABLE DURING TEETHING.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

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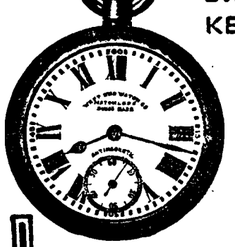
The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT



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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

High Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Apollo Street, 1-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 p.m. at the Gaiety; special benefit performance in aid of the Naval Branch of Bombay Women's War Fund, at 10 p.m., at Edwardes Theatre. Opening debut of Sisters Castello (Tangoists) and M'dlle. Bartello, lady juggler.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties Grand Gala Night at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Palace Patriotic Pierrots. Pierrots.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

English Mail Steamer due at day break.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

Madras United Spg. and Wg. Mills Company Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 4-10 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Mill Co. Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4, and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders By Major J. W. Hawes, V. D., Commanding B. V. A. Colaba.

May 12.

627.—Duties.—C. S. N. Instr. C. D. Lottington will proceed to Head Quarters, Colaba, on temporary duty, on the 14th instant returning to Ahmedabad on completion of duty.
628.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from 10th May 1915 and posted to E. E. Coy. No. 216 Sapper Goodsir J.
639.—Punishments.—No. 213 Sapper Grey J. R. has this day been awarded 10 days C. B. and forfeit 3 days pay under Royal Warrant for absence from 6-30 p.m., 8th to 6-30 p.m., 10th instant.
640.—Bounds.—The following extract from Station Orders, Bombay Brigade, dated 11th instant, is published for information:—
The following are strictly out of bounds except to Warrant Officers, and to N. C. O.'s and men in possession of passes, as defined in Station Order:—
(a) All Liquor Bars and Hotels, other than Regimental Canteens and Institutes and the Sailors' Home.
(b) The portion of the town north of Carnac Road, west of Chinch Bunder Road, and north of Naree Bunder Road.
641.—Passes.—Passes for places out of bounds may be issued by Officers, Commanding Units and Departments to Sergeants up to midnight, and to other N. C. O.'s and well conducted men up to 9-30 p.m. The issue of passes to places not out of bounds is governed by the instructions contained in the King's Regulations.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Ban dMaster, commencing at 6-15.
Polonaise.—"Life for the Czar" .....Glinka.
Overture.—"Morning, Noon and Night" Suppe.
Valse.—"Ciribiribin" .....Bucalossi.
Ballet Music from.—"William Tell" Rossini.
Bell Gavotte.—"Les Cloches de St. Malo" .....Rimmer.
Selection.—"San Toy" .....Jones.
Two Step.—"Get Out and Get Under" .....Abraham.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. B. Baldock and the Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry under Mr. E. Colonna will play this evening the following programme of music, at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6-15 (S. T.).
March.—My Congratulation .....Blankenburg.
Valse.—Andalusian Dreams of Love .....Friedemann.
Selection.—Florodora .....Stuart.
Song.—Bedouin Love Song .....Pinsuti.
Piccolo Solo.—Lilliputian .....Brewer.
A Veil Dance.—Mystic Beauty ... H. Finck.
Selection.—Princess Caprice .....L. Fall.
Two Step.—Happy Herbert .....Holiday.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Italy may now be accepted in plain English or French.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Eight attacks and ten deaths from plague and three attacks and two deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Monday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Umerkhadi, and one each from Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Mahalaxmi, Mazagon, and Kamatipura. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 1,719, out of which 58 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 33, C Ward 11 D Ward 2, E Ward 11, and F and G Wards nil.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and six deaths from plague and three attacks and three deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Worli and one each from Fort (North), Umerkhadi, Bhuleshwar, Kamatipura and Mahim. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes reported during the day was 71, as compared with 115 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 91 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,923, out of which 42 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 4 of these latter, B Ward 22, C Ward 12, D Ward 2, E Ward 2 and F and G Wards nil.

JHAND DACOITIES.

19 ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 11.

In connection with the Jhand dacoities twenty-two men were sent up for trial before the District Magistrate, Jhand, who convicted and sentenced two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, ten to five years and seven to three years each. One accused was discharged and two were acquitted.

MASONIC DINNER AT THE TAJ.

Thirty-eight Bombay Masons attended the complimentary dinner to Worshipful Brother C. B. Robinson and Worshipful Brother J. F. Pennock at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 10th inst. The following is the list of hosts:—Messrs. T. Avery, E. E. Bellamy, J. H. Boardman, G. H. Bowman, A. M. F Braham, T. Cashman, G. B. Coleman, F. W. Cresswell, H. A. V. Cummins, W. Darby, W. H. Denby, C. F. Efford, E. E. English, J. E. G. Festing, W. A. Haig-Brown, J. L. Holden, R. D. Hughes, P. Hunter, W. C. Knight, T. R. Lawrence, M. Leslie, J. W. Linford, J. A. D. McBain, W. J. McCanlis, L. Mailwrick, W. P. Marketis, J. S. W. Milne, A. J. Milnes, P. H. Reed, A. E. Robinson, F. H. Simkin, A. O. Standring, J. S. Summers, D. F. Taft, V. R. S. Threlfall, J. Welch and A. W. S. Wise.

The arrangements, as usual, were under the capable direction of Mr. C. Stengler.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management of the Palace of Varieties under the direction of Mr. Steve Buckingham, who has already won a name for himself by his recent musical productions, are presenting to-night "The Patriotic Pierrots," a combination of seven talented artistes of versatile comedians, comediennes, vocalists and dancers, every one of whom is already well-known in Bombay. The entertainment, we are told, will be unique and highly amusing in every detail comprising songs, concerted numbers, dances, duets, trios etc., from the current London Revues. The following are some of the songs to be sung to-night by the various artistes of the troupe:—"Melinda Brown" by Miss Rosette and Tom, "Is not it wonderfull" and "A Day at the Zoo" by Steve Buckingham, "Indian Moon" and "Excelsior" by Miss Moore, Steve Buckingham and Company, "On the Way to Dublin Bay" by Miss Moore, "Oceania Roll" by Tom Richards, "Hollo Ho," "The Allies" and "They sang God Save the King" by the Company, while the Misses Rosie and Peggy supported by the Company will dance "The Dicky Glide," "Tango" and various other dances. As space does not permit, a full description of the doings of the Patriotic Peirrots is hardly possible but we are assured both by the management and also by Mr. Steve Buckingham (the producer) that to-night's performance at the Palace will ever be remembered by theatregoers as one of the hits of the season. Turning to picture, we have an intensely interesting Italian Drama fully coloured entitled "Burden," a comedy which is described as most amusing called "The Long and Short," the latest news from the Front and every part of the world in motion pictures, a travelling subject of lively interest "Rhodes" to be concluded with a screamingly comic picture.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Two artistes who have been making a name for themselves in Calcutta are opening at the Excelsior Theatre in Bombay on Saturday—Miss Addie Leigh and Mr. Clive Leighton. Leigh and Leighton are expert dancers. The latter will be remembered as the popular vocalist and dancer in the last Bandmann Opera Company which visited Bombay last Autumn (by the way a Bandmann Comedy Sketch Company is due here next month with Mr. Arthur Robert and Mr. Alfred Lester's sketches) and Miss Leigh has a most charming voice just suited to the style of song that the she affects and in her work shows that she is an artiste to her finger tips. Leigh and Leighton would bring sunshine to the dullest of days. For their opening in Bombay they are presenting a musical trifle called "A Tango Dream," in which song and dance combine to make a pleasant little entertainment.

Another popular feature at the Excelsior next week will be a further instalment of the "Colonel Heeza Lyer" series in which the remarkable adventures of Ex-President Rossevelt are caricatured. In this series the "Moose Bulls" adventures with huge apes and other ferocious animals in the South American Wilds are illustrated,—more or less accurately.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT BHAVNAGAR.

Last Sunday night a successful theatrical performance was given at the Ramvinod Theatre by several young men of Bhavnagar before a large sympathetic audience. At the request of Mr. Laxmidas Vrandavandas Thacker, Secretary of the Gokhale Memorial Fund, the Divan Saheb Mr. Morarji Tena presided. Mr. Manishanker Bhatt, in an eloquent speech, congratulated the young men on their success. The performances lasted three and a half hours, at the close of which Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah thanked the audience for their presence. After garlanding the president, the audience dispersed at a late hour.

THE GAIETY STARS.

The Patriotic Pierrots of seven talented Artistes, a versatile combination of comedians, comediennes and vocalists who will present an up-to-date entertainment at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties to-night.

PHARA AND PAYLEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a continual misunderstanding about the standard phara measure. To clear off the doubt I asked the Municipal Commissioner what kind of phara measure he recognised. In reply I have received the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:

Bombay, 10th May, 1915.

Memo.

With reference to his letter of the 21st April last, Mr. K. D. Ravat is informed that the standard Phara measure provided by the Municipal Commissioner for the verification of the Phara measure in use in the City is one of 17 paylees. The Municipal Commissioner has no power under the Municipal Act to prohibit the use of any phara containing less capacity than 17 paylees. Government have been addressed in the matter, but any change in the law will require time before it can be enforced.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

Now it is for the public to see what kind of steps they should adopt.—Yours etc.

K. D. RAVAT.

Girgaum, May 11.

LATE LIEUTENANT PAYNE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, has lost his younger brother Lieutenant J. C. Payne, killed in action in France.

Official and Personal.

The ballot held on Wednesday, in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor-General in place of Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. W. McA. Houstoun of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Dr. Sundar Lal's successor as representative of the Allahabad University in the United Provinces Legislative Council is Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, who has just been elected by 56 votes, the other candidate, Mr. Syed Karmat Husain, obtaining 21 votes.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste.

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT PARSI GYMKHANA.

Both matches played yesterday on the Queen's Road courts between the Bombay and Parsi Gymkhanas proved close enough to be interesting. The former were well represented but the latter missed the two Naorojis. Unfortunately J. A. D. Naoroji has had to undergo an operation in hospital whereas N. F. has strained himself as a result of hard play recently. The result was that Mulla moved up into the first pair to partner Engineer with Pocha and Mehta as second pair. The home side had the open champions, England and Kemble, and a strong couple in W. Reid and Jukes; the latter having to play a deciding set. As each pair only played once, the Bombay Gymkhana won by two matches to one, four sets to one and thirty games to nineteen.

Considering that the two shining lights of the visiting side were unable to play, they made a game fight of it even if it was felt that the others would win all through. Engineer played his usual steady game and Mulla was just as useful, the pair volleying well and using good judgment. England and Kemble had far more powerful services and were the more drastic in their methods, erratic smashing being partly responsible for the closeness of the score. They were both generally weak in over-head shots and their lobbing often gave the others openings. Engineer and England started by losing their serves, but then each of the four won theirs and the score stood at three-all. Mulla and Kemble each lost theirs, the other two again successful which brought it to five-all. Here Mulla again lost his, whereas Kemble's service took him to a short love game and set. With Engineer losing his and England winning, the home pair led at 2-0 in the second. From here, however, the Parsis won three in succession, England drawing level with his serve after Deuce had been called several times at three-all. Mulla's took the Parsis ahead again at 4-3, but the others went right out with the next three games to set and match.

Result:—

England and Kemble beat Engineer and Mulla, 7-5, 6-4.

W. Reid and Jukes met Pocha and Mehta in the other match, and some open and sporting play was seen on both sides. Both the latter took any opportunity of smashing and good volleying characterised the play as a whole. Reid's placing was very good and Jukes warming to his work put over some useful full-arm drives and hard serves. There seemed to be a decided superiority on the side of the home pair, and it appeared as though in the second set they took matters rather easily. In the first they at once claimed an advantage, the others puzzled by Reid's cross court shots after driving them to the back line. In the next they went right away to 4-1 and when they led at 5-3 all promised to be over. From here, however, Pocha and Mehta rallied well and winning four successive games went to set-all. Had the third not been so short it might have been a question of light, but as it was Reid and Jukes went straight to set and match without losing a game.

Result:—

W. Reid and Jukes beat Pocha and Mehta; 6-3, 5-7, 6-0.

The return, on the Parsi Gymkhana courts, is down for the 19th.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

DOUBLES.

The second semi-final in connection with the Gentlemen's Doubles took place yesterday on the Gymkhana courts. Bartlett and Edwards had to give Montgomery and Kennedy a small start and were more than equal to it, with the result that they now meet Stileman and Baker in the final. There was always a marked superiority on the side of the winners, who took the required two sets after losing only five games.

Result:—

Edwards and Bartlett, Scr., beat Montgomery and Edwards, plus 2/6; 6-3, 6-2.

The final takes place on Monday.

BHAMPTA GANG CASE

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 12.

Sentence in the Bhampta gang case was passed at the City Magistrate Court, this morning by Mr. Balak Ram, Acting Sessions Judge.

Twelve accused were sentenced to transportation for life; four to transportation for seven years each; seven to rigorous imprisonment for three years each; six to one year each, and ten to one day's rigorous imprisonment each.

All have to report the place of residence to the police for five years after release.

Unidentified ornaments in the case to the value of Rs. 15,000 are to be confiscated to Government.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH AT POONA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I presume your correspondent "Spectator" was not present when Mr. Baptista delivered his Presidential address at Poona. I can assure him that as a piece of oratory it was a masterpiece. It electrified the audience and held it spellbound for an hour. Deafening and thundering prolonged applause greeted its conclusion. It was thoroughly appreciated. I have never heard such an excellent oration from the Bombay platform except the matchless speech of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh.—Yours etc.,

AUDIENCE.

Mazagaon, May 12th.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Germany's Reward.

"New India":—For sheer wickedness and useless brutality, the sinking of the Lusitania, with 1,900 passengers and crew, is at present the prize-feat of Germany. One wonders whether the United States, under its faineant President, will take any action even under this provocation. The majority of the murdered passengers will probably be Americans, coming across "the herring-pond" for their summer holiday, mothers and daughters for the most part. Will America do aught to check the pirates, or will she remain quiescent? If only Theodore Roosevelt had been elected President, the States would have played a worthy part in the Great War, but instead of a Man, we have only a professor. This kind of warfare does not affect the fortunes of Great Britain and her Allies in any way, nor can it have any bearing on the war, save to harden the hearts of the Island Race, and make them insist on terms of peace which will disable Germany altogether. She is not carrying on a war, but is running amok; she is not the enemy of three Nations, but of the whole human race. What can she gain, what does she expect to gain, by such wickedness? Her only guerdon is the execration of mankind.

German Frightfulness.

The "Hindu":—Knowing what we do of German methods of war it is safe to say that the Liner was probably torpedoed without warning. Had the boats been launched there is no reason to anticipate any loss of life. That the attackers would have been any more merciful than those who jeered at the drowning men and women of the Falaba it is hard to believe when we realise the nature of the science and art of German "frightfulness." The cold blooded cruelties on civilians in Belgium and France, the dispensers of strange and terrible deaths by the use of methods prohibited by solemn Conventions; the courteous enemy who systematically poisioned wells; the men of this school—for they are a "school" of thought, men trained to methods of "frightfulness" for definite results and obeying the definite orders of their leaders—are not likely to shrink at sending a few thousand civilians to their doom without giving them a chance for life, for have not the prophets of the new German science testified that the civil population of Britain ought to be made to feel, to be frightened and cowed into submission?

America's Problem.

The "Madras Mail":—It is for the United States alone to decide whether she shall come into the war or not; but it is widely felt that she has taken the wrong line in the interests of humanity and in the interests of her own influence in years to come. Many English people have been admirers of the United States and its people, they have believed strongly in the moral force of the American character, and they have always hoped that that great country would do much to prevent many of the worst evils connected with war; and they do not like the idea of having to give up such hopes. But unless President Wilson and his Government take measures which are more in keeping with what seems to be the duty of a country to its shipping interests, and unless he alters his interpretation of neutrality and comes to see that the sternest condemnation of uncivilised warfare is a part of the obligation of a neutral Power, especially when that Power is a signatory to The Hague Conventions, most Englishmen will have to modify their view of both the American character and the American sense of obligation.

Local Government Board.

The "Englishman":—The Government of India seems to agree with the Decentralisation Commission that District Commissioners and other local officers will provide all the guidance that is necessary; but this must be, in the nature of things, a variable and uncertain kind of guidance, since District Commissioners are frequently changing, whereas a Local Government Board would have a settled and continuing policy governed by well-defined regulations. It could deal authoritatively with the local body that neglects its duty as well as with the local body that exceeds it. Like the Local Government Board at Whitehall, it should be an official body forming an integral part of the Local Government and composed as far as possible of men specially qualified by experience and knowledge gained in other countries as well as India to deal with every branch of the intricate and vitally important problem of Local Government. For such a body there is immense scope in India for solid and beneficial work for the community. It would replace a system at the mercy of spasmodic Resolutions and erratic interferences.

Some Thoughts on India.

"The Tribune":—Our contemporary points out that all the keener spirits among our masses understand that education is the gateway to progress and never was the desire for knowledge greater among them than now when they see their countrymen fighting side by side by the French of whom they knew little and the Russians of whom they knew nothing." But this is not the fault of Indians who have ever been asking for more extended education and recently for compulsory free education for the masses. But our educational ideals and progress represent but one phase of our national activity and the foundations of progress can only be secured when the Indian people like others are given their full share of the rights and responsibilities which have made other units of the Empire not only self-reliant but valuable to the Empire. If the present opportunity were lost to secure to India the full measure of equality political and national status in the Empire, the British statesmen and the nation will have failed in a high and noble duty which is theirs to perform by virtue of being the suzerain power. We have however no reason to believe that the counsels of illiberal politicians or prejudiced advocates will prevail when the great questions are raised in time and it is well that we should let pessimists know that India will have none of their brooding thoughts.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, May 13, 1915.

ONE OF THE GREAT ILLUSIONS.

The war has destroyed many illusions. The first great illusion was that which had been so sedulously propagated by the pro-German peace advocates who fostered the policy of trusting Germany, the "blood-cousins" of the British race, to the point of high danger. The illusion that the Germans, as a people, though there may have been a small minority who felt otherwise, ever entertained any sentiments but those of jealousy and hatred for their English "cousins" has been, we imagine, fully dispelled by now, and those who were most enthusiastic in their advocacy of an Anglo-German entente are now the most convinced in the view that Germany must be crushed. The second illusion to go, though it lingered longer, was that the Germans, though they were the misled victims of a hectoring, brutal and domineering Prussian junkerdom were in themselves a highly cultured, sweet and civilised people. That illusion began to disperse when those who entertained it saw Belgium ravaged and Germany in ecstasy over the outrage; it suffered further disintegration when the German people were seen rejoicing over the "baby killing" expeditions of Yarmouth and Scarborough; it completely evaporated when the joy bells of Berlin and a hundred German cities rang, and the Kaiser ordered a half-holiday in all the schools, to celebrate the great naval battle in which a German submarine sent thirteen hundred odd non-combatants, men, women and children, to the bottom of the sea with the Lusitania. The illusion is gone and it will never be entertained again.

Another dangerous and unhealthy illusion, which has done much harm to England in the past, is now likely to disappear; and it is well that it should go. It has always been an obsession with the dominating elements of both political parties in England that Great Britain and the United States are tied together by an indissoluble bond of Anglo-Saxon sentiment. And America is always regarded and spoken of by these people as a sort of natural ally of Britain, whose sympathy and support in any quarrel she may have with another Power is a natural and foregone conclusion. The idea has been greatly fostered by the correspondents of English papers in America, who seldom send to their journals any but the comments favourable to England that appear in a few American papers and ignore the numerous influential organs not only in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia etc. but in every state and every town, which habitually comment on British affairs with virulent offensiveness. The British public gets only one side of the picture and is thus led to believe that the bulk of American opinion is intensely favourable to Great Britain, and it is thus naturally apt cordially to cheer whenever it hears any complimentary allusion from a political platform to our "cousins across the seas." A notion of this sort once taken to heart by the British people is very hard to disestablish, and a host of unfriendly acts and hostile policies has hitherto failed to remove the illusion that the United States are our natural friends, and that to them we may always look for moral support in the hour of trial. The illusion has again been most mistakenly fostered during the present war. Take the file of any English paper since the war began and one will find constant quotations of the views expressed by journals favourable to the cause of England and her Allies. The great stream of pro-German sentiment which is poured out by thousands of American newspapers every day is ignored, or is occasionally alluded to in terms of ridicule, as though it were the insignificant product of a ludicrous pro-German campaign carried on by Count Bernstorff and Herr Dernburg and making but the smallest impression on the American people. There is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon sentiment exists in the United States and that among the bulk of the population of English descent, there is almost a passionate attachment to the cause of England and her allies. But they represent only a minority and where the "New York Herald" may speak for the views of thousands, the journals of Mr. Hearst sway the sentiments of millions, and in between is the middle party of Mr. Wilson represented by the "New York World," which voices a spurious neutrality. The English correspondents in America would do a greater service to their country if they were to give us an honest view of the state of public opinion in the United States. A Reuter's telegram, professing to give an epitome of American opinion on any event during this war, would give one the impression that the United States is seething with indignation at the violation of Belgian neutrality, the bombardment of unfortified towns, the burning of cathedrals, the sinking of unarmed merchantmen and the slaughter of non-combatants; whereas an enormous body of opinion in America, which has these events dressed up for it by pro-German hands, and balanced with lies about British atrocities, takes the German view of them, or, if, as in the case of the Lusitania, they cannot be blinked, is by no means moved with the fervour of indignation that a Reuter's telegram would lead us to think exists. The result is that when the American President, knowing that a proportion of perhaps nearly a half of the population of the United States is intensely pro-German, takes up a weak attitude in the face of German contempt and German insult, the average Britisher is intensely astonished.

A writer in a monthly review, a resident in the States, who for over three months has been making a careful study of German intrigues in the United States estimates that more than one third of the population have large tracts of German blood. There are over 6 German publications in the country, with large circulations,—some of them over a hundred thousand copies,—all supporting the German cause and having a powerful influence. And the influence of the German-Jew advertiser is ubiquitous. Listen to this as a typical instance of what is going on in every American town:—

> In a Western town that I visited the owner of the leading local newspaper remarked: "There are five important advertisers in this place and four of them are German-Jews, all heartily in sympathy with the Kaiser. It would be ruinous to offend them. Almost daily I receive a batch of 'copy' from the Publicity Bureau, all of it 'boosting' the German cause and denouncing the Allies generally, and England especially. Some of this stuff must be inserted in the paper, and occasionally we have to print an editorial expressing sympathy for the Fatherland. A newspaper, of course, is a business proposition and one in which personal convictions cannot enter in such times as these."

In England and India, where business considerations are not allowed to influence the settled policy of a paper.—that sounds very shocking, but it is notoriously true of the United States. And we get thus an indication of the subtle ways in which American opinion is influenced by the German element. We have scoffed at Bernstorff and Dernburg but few are aware of the immense organisation, and the multiplicity of its ramifications, which is at their disposal for the turning of American opinion against the Allies, and even to force the United States into an alliance with Germany. What is more important is that they have found so much cultivable material and have achieved most substantial results. Let us preserve our honourable tradition of Anglo-Saxon sentiment and continue to love our "cousins" over the seas, so far as they continue to exist. But let us drop the folly of supposing that the sentiment is reciprocated by any but a minority of the population of the United States.

THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST.

It is not surprising to learn that the latest examples of German frightfulness, and the callous brutality of the whole German people in the face of the Lusitania outrage has so exacerbated public feeling in the United Kingdom as to excite an agitation for the complete and final internment of alien enemies. It is matter for surprise that a very large number of Germans and Austrians have been allowed to continue their occupations in England. London hotels and boarding-houses still retain, to a large extent, their German and Austrian employees and we heard a day or two since that there are even German shopkeepers carrying on business in Liverpool. The justification advanced in the former case, is that these men release a corresponding number of Englishmen, who are thus available for active service. That might be a sound argument if they occupied positions which Englishmen had ever occupied, but, such is not the case, and it seems more likely that these alien enemies are filling places in the labour market which might well be filled by Englishmen who are not available for active service. In any case the chief consideration is whether it is wise to allow these people to be at large, apart from the public irritation caused by the latitude thus allowed to the representatives of a people who have forfeited every claim to lenient treatment. It has been sufficiently proved that the ubiquity of the German spy is no myth, and the most stringent precautions will not avail to prevent him from pursuing his objectionable profession, if alien enemies are permitted to be at large in considerable numbers. Far too much latitude in this respect has been permitted everywhere. In Bombay quite recently a most unpleasant scandal, of an open character, was dealt with very tardily by the authorities, and one can imagine what greater opportunities are likely to occur in London and other large English cities for dangerous intercourse between alien enemies and those whose confidence they may betray. The authorities everywhere make themselves very busy in looking for wolves in sheep's clothing, while the wolf that we know to be a wolf is allowed to roam at large. It seems to us mere folly to allow any alien enemy to remain at large in any part of the Empire, and we trust that the result of the significant demonstration of responsible business men in London on Tuesday, and the meeting which was to be held in the Mansion House to-day, will bring the Cabinet to a prompt decision to intern all that remain.

Notes of the Day.

The Fighting in France.

The statement that the fierce fighting which is now proceeding on the seventy mile front from Arras to the sea is the final and most desperate battle for Calais, seems open to doubt. At any rate, it seems to have developed into a general assumption of the offensive by the Allies, and has resulted so far in the most material gains to the British, French and Belgian troops. Most important is the news of the seizure of the road between Carency and Souchez, some eight miles to the north of Arras, thus threatening the German communications in this region. One telegram goes so far as to state that the French have captured nearly the whole length of the road between Lens and Arras. The latest French official communiqué,—that issued in Paris on Tuesday evening,—tells us of most important French successes further north, including an elaborate system of trenches across the Loos-Vermelles road and "a veritable fortress" which had been established by the Germans at the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette, which was taken by an outflanking movement. Still further south the village of Neuville Straast is outflanked by the capture of the fortified cemetery, and the German position at Souchez and Carency has been still further invested.

Failure of the Attack by Gas.

In Flanders the Belgians have established a bridge-head on the right bank of the Yser,—a very important move,—and they have also gained ground south of Dixmude. If all this began with a new German offensive directed towards making a way to Calais, it has proved a singularly disastrous enterprise. Not the least satisfactory feature of the story of the fighting is that which contains the announcement that the use of asphyxiating gas by the Germans has been turned to their own disaster. The British troops are now protected by masks and were able to wait while the clouds passed and then annihilate by point-blank fire from machine guns the advancing masses of the enemy. That, we imagine, is likely to put an end to the use of gas by the Germans, which, in any case, they seem to use sparingly, seeing that we have only heard of it in isolated attacks, and it does not appear to be in general use elsewhere than in the Ypres region.

The Dardanelles.

Equally satisfactory is the news from the Dardanelles. The result of nearly a week's fighting has been the signal defeat of the Turks and a general advance of the British and French troops. Lord Crewe's report in the Lords carries the operations up to the sixth instant when a series of attacks on the Franco-British positions, delivered with diminishing intensity, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, and were followed by an advance of the Allies and the capture of an important point on the left by the French. Since then, according to an official statement published in Paris, there has been a general attack on the Turkish positions and the capture of several lines of trenches on the heights adjoining Krithia. The conquered ground has been fortified and the Turks have not attempted a counter-attack. The operations were assisted by the guns of the Fleet. Not the least important item of all this satisfactory news is the information that the Australians have been engaged on "most valuable work" on the narrow neck off the Peninsular.

A Bank Comedy!

Company meetings in Bombay, off a certain class, are not often devoid of an element of humour but we doubt whether anything quite so surprising has occurred at any such gathering as the incident which took place at the third annual ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Pioneer Bank yesterday. A very remarkable Directors' Report was read by the Chairman, showing that a loss of Rs. 43,731 odd had been incurred on account of bad and doubtful debts, but that, as a lien on certain shares,—of the Bank!—is held against these and the amount paid upon these will appear in the next balance-sheet under the column of "Reserves!" things are not to be considered so bad after all! But more remarkable than the Report was the protest off one of the Directors against the absence of any signed Report from the Auditors! So the meeting was adjourned in order that this might be obtained and produced, and, in the meanwhile, the Auditors' remuneration has been reduced by Rs. 150, and the protesting Director has been re-elected to the Board. In these dull and trying hot days it is pleasant to have the monotony of life relieved by these pleasant little comedies.

No Tickets for Gold.

The story of the unfortunate adventures of a railway passenger from Nasik to Bombay, which is related in the letter from a correspondent on another page, seems to deserve some attention from the authorities of the Company concerned. So far as we can gather the "ticket-master," as our correspondent calls him, and the Station-master of Nasik seem to have been playing a practical joke with him. They refused to accept a gold coin, which was proffered for the passenger's ticket, even though he offered to leave the whole amount in pledge, and referred him to a rule of the Company which only allows a ticket to be issued for the value of the same in silver or a clean currency note. Asked to produce the Rule these officials said they had no time, and as they remained adamant the unfortunate passenger had to wander about Nasik in the middle of the night looking for some one who would change a gold coin, with the result that he seems to have arrived several hours late for his work. We should advise our correspondent to go to a lawyer,—preferably the pleader who pulled the communication cord at Grant Road,—if he can find him!

Local Self-Government in Gujarat.

With reference to some recent notes in this column on Local Self-Government in Gujarat, a correspondent adds some further points for consideration against the appointment of a Mamlatdar as President or Vice-President of a municipality. Besides being a check to the independent action of non-official members, says our correspondent, the Mamaltdar is a costly burden. The Umreth Municipality has annually to bear a heavy charge in the shape of the travelling expenses of the Municipal Secretary and Karkun incurred in taking papers to Anand, which is the headquarters of the Mamlatdar President; and such must be the case with other municipalities where the official President or Vice-President is not a local officer but one residing at a distance. The municipal rules, as sanctioned by the Commissioner, Northern Division, require that the President shall attend at the municipal office for the transaction of business. We quite agree with our correspondent that in towns where retired officers of Government of a standing equal to that of the Mamlatdar and of far greater experience, as well as capable pleaders and doctors are available such expenses are uncalled for. Again,—a smaller matter but important in principle,—recently the Mamlatdar President of the Umreth Municipality had an allowance of Rs. 15 sanctioned for his Karkun in Government service at Anand for looking after the Umreth municipal work to which the Mamlatdar President has to attend. This is very unusual and of questionable legality, both as regards its sanction by the Municipality and its acceptance by the Karkun without the previous sanction of the Commissioner. The same correspondent declares that the ratepayers in Dakore and Mahudha are anxious for an electoral franchise but the opinion of the nominated councillors, most of whom are bound to be dislodged in an election contest, is taken by local officers and put forward against the extension of the electoral franchise!

A Central Indian Association in London.

In commenting upon Sir William Wedderburn's contribution to the discussion on the Congress reorganisation the other day, we emphasised the extreme necessity of centralising, in view of the exceptionally favourable opportunity that will be presented by the immediate future, all propagandist work in England. It is evident that efforts in this direction can bear early and successful fruits only if they are initiated and carried on by one central organisation. As it is, there exist in London and other places in Britain a few institutions which work for the good of India in some special direction or other. But, as Mr. Bhagwandin Dube points out in a letter to "India," if Indians wish to attain the goal without undue delay, it is imperative that they should lose no time in uniting and organising themselves, concentrating all their resources and activities in England. And he, therefore, makes the valuable suggestion that all the associations and societies that exist in London should be amalgamated into one central organisation. As political reform must for the present be the immediate object, all activities directed towards its realisation will naturally absorb the predominant activities of this organisation. But the central organisation can very well be so constituted as to envisage also, apart from the political, other important activities such as social, educational, artistic and commercial.

The Proud Neutral.

(Verba, non Facta).

President Wilson, Loquitur:

We have decided not to fight,—Oh, no!
We Yankees have a holier, loftier mission;
That Europe cause her noblest blood to flow;
The' Teuton pirates strike the fellow's blow—
America will bide by her decision.

We have our own obsessions and forget
What Europe for us in the past has done;
Pork-kings to-day are more than Lafayette,
And no one cares a beano for the set
Who follow in the steps of Washington.

Let Lusitanias sink with human souls;
Let every pirate stick to what he collars;
Let Germany become a land of ghouls
And levy at her will the Devil's tolls
America will keep the Peace—with Dollars.

We will *not* fight, we'll talk instead. Our nation
Finds that the latter is more *a la mode*;
Indeed, for gas we've quite a reputation;
And bluff besides—an American creation;
No! War 's "bad biz" and what's "bad biz" be blowed!

Let the world say that we have been insulted.
We are "too proud" to listen to such slanders—
For what they think we never cared a groat
If others sink, why should we "rock"—the boat
Or stake a dice upon the board of Flanders?

Ours is a modern race, "too proud" to flutter
In dread Bellona's realms, (nay we despise her!)
We much prefer to deal with words than facts
And with the aid of these and sundry tracts
We hope "to save" our erring *friend*,—the Kaiser.

KAI KUSHROU ARDASHIR.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BATTLE IN THE WEST.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

PROGRESS OF DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

To-day's messages report several successes of the Allies in the fierce fighting on the front of seventy miles from Arras to the sea.

The Belgians have gained ground both north and south of Dixmude and the British who were attacked with gas east of Ypres, annihilated the Germans who were advancing in masses.

The French considerably extended their successes, north of Arras. A desperate battle in front of Loos ended in their capturing a large German work and an elaborate system of trenches across the Loos-Vernelles road and further south a redoubt and the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette which the Germans had transformed into a veritable fortress. The French have invested Carency on three fronts and the German communications are precarious.

The Anglo-French forces on Gallipoli on the evening of the 8th supported by the guns of the fleet, delivered a general attack on the Turkish positions. They captured several lines of trenches on the heights adjoining Krithia.

The Press Bureau has published a declaration by two Dutch journalists reproducing, statements made to them by three German deserters that several wounded British prisoners were shot with their hands bound behind their backs and eyes bandaged by the Bavarian troops.

A procession of two hundred members representing the various Exchanges in London marched towards the Houses of Parliament to submit a petition to the Cabinet, calling attention to the danger of allowing enemy Aliens to remain at large. A small deputation was received by the Attorney General. The Lord Mayor has offered the use of the Mansion House for a meeting to-day.

ALLIES' NOTABLE SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

NOTABLE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN ARRAS REGION.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 12.

Last evening's communiqué says that the Belgians north of Dixmude established a bridge-head on the right bank of the Yser and repulsed violent attacks on Monday night.

The Belgians also gained ground south of Dixmude.

The British east of Ypres, were attacked with gas.

They allowed the asphyxiating cloud to pass, protected by masks, and then annihilated by point-blank fire from machine guns and rifles the Germans who were advancing in masses.

We have considerably extended our successes north of Arras.

A desperate battle in front of Loos ended in our capturing a large German work and an elaborate system of trenches across the Loos-Vermelles road and further south a redoubt and the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette which the Germans had transformed into a veritable fortress. It had been ardently defended for months but was outflanked.

All the German trenches south of the chapel were captured and hundreds of bodies were found therein.

After repulsing a German counter-attack we advanced vigorously, drawing closer to the investment of the German position at Souchez and Carency and further threatening their communications.

We captured, after a violent battle, the fortified cemetery of Neuville Straast, which village we now outflank.

The number of German prisoners is constantly increasing.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS SMASHED.

ANOTHER SET BACK AT NEUVILLE.

LONDON, May 11.

A communiqué says that German forces were motored from Lens and Douai but did not succeed at any point. Four strong counter-attacks last night were smashed by us and the German losses were particularly heavy especially at Loos, Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez and Neuvillevaast.

At the last-named we gained ground and made prisoners. We had taken last evening over fifty officers.

The Germans last night met with a fresh set-back at Neuville. They counter-attacked after a violent bombardment, but were completely repulsed with the heaviest losses. We maintained every position.

TRENCHES EAST OF YPRES ATTACKED.

GERMANS LITERALLY MOWED DOWN.

LONDON, May 12.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that the Germans on Monday afternoon bombarded our trenches east of Ypres very heavily. They made an infantry advance under cover of gas but failed.

Our shrapnel inflicted the heaviest casualties on the enemy when the latter were in massed formation, literally mowing them down.

Yesterday artillery actions took place over the greater part of the front.

INVESTMENT OF CARENCY.

PARIS, May 11.

A communiqué says: The Germans in Belgium attempted to retake the works captured by us yesterday but were repulsed.

Our progress northward of Arras was continued. We seized a cemetery and then the eastern portion of Carency, also the road from Carency to Souchez. We took another 230 prisoners at Carency, capturing machine guns.

We have invested Carency on three fronts and the German communications are precarious.

BOMBS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK.

LONDON, May 11.

The enemy, after dropping two shells on Dunkirk threw eleven into Bergues, killing twelve people. Our guns stopped the bombardment.

The French destroyed one and the British two German aeroplanes. The Germans brought down one British machine.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

GENERAL ATTACK BY ALLIES.

SEVERAL LINES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 12.

It is officially announced that the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula on the evening of the 8th supported by the guns of the fleet, delivered a general attack on the Turkish positions.

They captured with the bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights adjoining Krithia.

They fortified the conquered ground during the daytime on the 9th, the Turks not attempting a counter-attack.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Crewe said that the enemy in the Dardanelles on the night of the 2nd delivered a violent general attack till midnight. They were repulsed without considerable loss to us but with heavy losses to the Turks.

The enemy's reserves came under our search-lights and the French "Seventy-five" guns inflicted very heavy losses.

The enemy re-attacked on each succeeding night till the 6th but with diminishing intensity and were easily repulsed.

We made some advance and consolidated our positions.

The French troops gained an important point on the left inflicting very heavy losses with the bayonet.

Warships throughout rendered most valuable assistance.

The Australasians had also been engaged on most valuable work on the narrow neck of the Peninsula. (Cheers.)

AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE REPORTED SUNK.

OPERATING IN SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, May 12.

The Admiralty announces that according to a Turkish communiqué, a Turkish warship sunk the Australian submarine A2, when trying to enter the Sea of Marmora.

The crew of three officers and twenty-nine men were made prisoners. The Admiralty has hitherto received no confirmation of the report.

SOUTH-END ZEPPELIN RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A Zeppelin dropped a hundred bombs at Southend causing one death and £20,000 damage.

ARRAS-LENS ROAD CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" correspondent in Pas De Calais describe the British and French advance yesterday as a combined attack from Laventic to the River Saarfe. Our share of the line was subject to forty minutes' heavy bombardment. The earth shook under constant detonations. The French won nearly the whole length of the Arras-Lens road. It is officially stated that the French took 2,000 prisoners and six guns.

AUBERS BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

From Elles, north-east of Aubers, which we failed to take after capturing Neuve Chapelle, the British advance promises to place Aubers between two fires.

GERMAN SAVAGERY.

WOUNDED BRITISH PRISONERS SHOT.

WITH HANDS BOUND AND EYES BANDAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 11.

The Press Bureau publishes a declaration by Martin, Editor of the "Rotterdamsche Nieuwsblad" and Van Ditmar, a Rotterdam journalist, reproducing statements made to them on separate occasions by three German deserters whose names, regiments, companies and other details are fully given.

They all said that the Bavarian regiments under Prince Rupprecht, received formal orders to make no British prisoners. The order existed exclusively in the Bavarian army and soldiers contravening it, were severely punished.

Prisoners thus taken were not sent to Germany but brought to quarters with their hands bound behind their backs and eyes bandaged and were then shot under the supervision of officers. They were not told they were going to be shot and they were mostly wounded men.

The deserters gave full details of several of such shootings and the names of the officers present.

One of the deserters himself shot five British prisoners though he disapproved of the order.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS CANCELLED.

LONDON, May 11.

The "Gazette" announces that all celebrations of the King's birthday at home and abroad are cancelled, with the exception of flying of flags.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

With reference to the communiqué of the 28th ultimo regarding his Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, it has since been decided to declare 3rd June, 1915, a public holiday. But there will be no entertainments, reviews, salutes or dressing of ships or other celebrations. As already announced flags will be flown and the usual Honours List will be published on that date.

OCULAR DEMONSTRATION OF TRENCH WARFARE.

POONA GARRISON OFFICERS AT EAST KIRKEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 12.

Officers of the Poona Garrison were given an ocular demonstration of what trench warfare means by the Royal Engineers at East Kirkee this morning. The method of construction of trenches and the means used to defend them were shown. The effective employment of gun cotton for cutting path through the densest wire entanglements was given practical proof and demonstrations were made with different kinds of hand grenade in use in France. Trench mortar was likewise put in operation and the flight of missile thrown by it was watched with interest by the spectators. The bombproof shelter of sort in use at the front had also been constructed by the Engineers and formed an interesting part of the morning sights. The demonstrations were given by Major Bovet, R.E., assisted by Captain Boyd R.E., and a number of European and Indian Sergeants and men of the Corps. The majority of those present were Territorials and Indian Army Reserve of Officers as also several ladies, to all of whom the demonstrations were most instructive as well as interesting. Brigadier-General Brooking, Commanding the Poona Brigade, was among those present.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

RUNNING FIGHT WITH POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In connection with the recent dacoities in Pabna, Nadia and Faridpur Districts, the local police met the dacoits near the Padma river chasing them to their boats. Both sides were armed with guns and mausers and in a running fight three policemen were wounded and one dacoit shot dead. The gang landed again near Goalundo and escaped.

THE ALIEN ENEMY QUESTION.

ENGLAND MEANS BUSINESS.

INFLUENTIAL MEETINGS ORGANISED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 11.

After a meeting on the steps of the Exchange this evening, two hundred members, representing the Stock Exchange, the Baltic, Lloyds, the Corn Exchange, the Metal Market and the Wool Exchange, marched in procession towards the Houses of Parliament to submit a petition to the members of the Cabinet calling attention to the danger of allowing alien enemies to remain at large.

The police stopped the procession at Somerset House but a small deputation was allowed to proceed and was received by the Attorney-General.

The Lord Mayor has offered the use of the Mansion House for a meeting next Thursday to organise the movement and meetings are being arranged throughout the country.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBREAKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" states Liverpool police are interning Germans for their own protection and warning those naturalised to go inland for safety and German outbreaks also occurred at Birkenhead, Bradford and Newcastle.

SOCIALISTS' MANIFESTO.

NO RESPITE FOR GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

British Socialists have issued a notable manifesto affirming that in this war of liberation it is the imperative duty of every Socialist to support the flag. Britain drew the sword in a spirit of exalted self-sacrifice.

The manifesto eulogises the parts played by France and Russia and emphasises that there must be no respite till Prussian militarism has been shattered.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" Peking correspondent says Japan's virtually eliminating from her last note her demands in group 5 proves she does not desire to force China to an unequal conflict. It is specially noteworthy from the British point of view that she ceased to press her railway demands affecting British interests.

LEIPZIG FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Foreign buyers assembled outside the Agricultural hall yesterday half an hour before the opening of the Leipzig fair and substantial orders were given. Queen Mary visited in the afternoon.

FOOD SUPPLIES TO HEDJAZ PILGRIMS

EXPORT AUTHORISED BY GOVERNMENT DESPITE RISKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

It will be remembered that in last March in consequence of the high-handed action of the Turkish authorities in Jeddah in seizing the cargo of food supplies intended for the use of pilgrims in the Hedjaz, the Government of India were reluctantly compelled to stop the export of such food supplies from India to Jeddah. It has now been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government that this stoppage of supplies to the Hedjazis is causing distress among the pilgrims and innocent residents of the Holy Place. In spite, therefore, of the risk of such supplies being again misappropriated by the Turkish authorities and contrary to the usage of war, His Majesty's Government have out of consideration for wants of pilgrims and innocent residents again authorised the export from India to Jeddah of supplies sufficient to meet those wants.

LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S QUEST.

"FOR THE BENEFIT OF HUMANITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, May 11.

President Wilson's friends say that the President is trying to find a solution of the crisis for the benefit of humanity.

Mr. Clark Speaker of the House of Representatives, demands a forcible and bold policy

The "New York Times" says:—President Wilson's speech did not respond to the feelings of the people, but those words were not his last.

WHAT ABOUT THE DUTCH?

HOLLAND'S POSITION SAME AS AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Minister for the Netherlands conferred with Mr. Bryan, pointing out that numbers of Dutch perished in the Lusitania and that Holland's position is the same as that of the United States.

AUSTRALIANS INCENSED.

FURTHER PARTICIPATION IN WAR RESOLVED UPON.

SYDNEY, May 11.

At a conference of the State Premiers it was resolved in view of the Lusitania outrage to use all the resources of the Commonwealth in order to increase its participation in the war.

INCREDIBLE JUBILATION IN GERMANY.

ADMIRAL TIRPITZ A HERO?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 10th May:—

The sinking of the Lusitania has caused jubilation in Germany. Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams were sent to Admiral Tirpitz; and the "Cologne Gazette" says the German people received the news with unanimous satisfaction.

The American Press describe Germany as an outlaw among the nations.

The "New York Times" says: "Now we are warned that Germany is resolved to make war in disregard of the laws of God and man like a Malay running amok we know what to do."

In Italy the disaster has caused a tremendous outburst of indignation.

The "Corriere Della Sera" says: "This enormous brutality passes all limits. We must go far back to find such a total suppression of humanity."

The "Secolo" says: "This act added to the blind destruction of lives, cities, monuments and property places the Germans beyond all Law.

The Norwegian Press says the whole world regards the event with horror and detestation.

The Swedish Press calls it an unpardonable crime against humanity.

In Holland it has made a deep impression and the papers protest against the cold-blooded murder of passengers and crew.

In England there has been during the past week a marked deepening of resentment against Germany's employment of poisonous gases, agonies endured by soldiers asphyxiated by them, poisoning of wells in South Africa, and the crowning atrocity of torpedoing the Lusitania without warning have incensed the British people as nothing has done.

A Russian communique says that on the evening of the 7th the enemy continued the attacks with undiminished vigour, but less frequency. In Western Galicia the Austrians claim that they have crossed the Carpathians Ridge pursuing the Russians and that Hungary is freed from the enemy but the Russians say they have repulsed with complete success the hostile attacks in the direction of Mezo Laborez.

Sir John French reports an advance against the German lines between Armentiers and La Bassee and our airmen have made successful attacks on the railway junction north of Lille and dropped bombs elsewhere. On Hill 60 we have recaptured another part of trenches lost three days ago.

The French have made considerable progress in the north of Arras.

The Admiralty reports for the week ending 5th May show five merchant vessels and sixteen fishing vessels sunk by German submarines, but the arrival and sailings of overseas steamers to and from the British ports was 1,604, which is the largest number since the commencement of the war.

This morning a Zeppelin dropped bombs on the southern coast of Essex. One woman was killed, several persons injured, and houses burned.

TOTALISATOR IN AUSTRALIA.

THE OBJECTIONS STATED.

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

Great controversy is proceeding in the Australian papers regarding the proposed introduction of the Totalisator into Victoria. To-day we give some of the arguments against its introduction, and propose next week to give the othr side of the question. One correspondent writes:—"As a student of Totalisator legislation for thirty-five years, I claim to have convictions based upon reliable evidence, worthy of public consideration. A new and well-organised attempt is now being made to secure the legalisation of the Totalisator in Victoria. The V.R.C., the A.N.A., and other agencies have been urging the Government to introduce the Bill. A majority of the Government is opposed; but consents to facilities for discussion in Parliament. I have reason for believing a majority in Parliament is opposed to this legislation, and the Council of Churches contemplates an educational propaganda against legalised gambling. The votaries of racing are enterprisingly presenting their case to the public. We naturally crave opportunity to present the other side. Each may conscientiously hold divetse views, without base motives necessarily intervening. The V. R.C. proclaims that it seeks "the good of the community," and the "good of the turf." Whether these two can naturally combine, in the Totalisator, is a matter of opinion.

I. I begin by a frank admission that, from a racing point of view, the Totalisator is a success. It is financially remunerative, and has other points of advantage to those who are resolved to gamble. The New Zealand clubs last year received 7½ per cent. on £3,600,468 passing through the machine, amounting to £270,035, apart from gate money and nomination fees. The South Australian clubs netted from the machine alone £36,858 in 1911. Tasmania received £22,469 in the same year. It is computed that £6,000,000 would pass through the machine if legalised in Victoria, which would thus give a revenue to the clubs of £450,000 per year, if New Zealand conditions obtained here. In view of this "lucrative monopoly" it is not surprising the V. R. C., as the official head of racing, is enamoured of the Totalisator. It is significant to read the testimoney of Mr. L. M. Isitt, M. H. R., before the Totalisator Commission in New Zealand: "If you want to consider the morals of the community, I should say leave the Totalisator alone; but, if you want to develop racing, and increase the volume of betting and contribute to your revenue, then go in for the Totalisator." (N. S. W. Royal Commission, page 98). When Mr. R. G. Casey (Chairman of the V. R. C.) was asked recently by the Chief Secretary what percentage of receipts should be taken by the Clubs, he modestly suggested it should be "decided by the working experience in other countries." The "excessive racing" of which the Police Commissioner of South Australia complained some time ago, led the V. R. C. to express the fear lest "the Totalisator, without proper restrictions, would increase the volume of racing to an extent that would almost be a national danger." This is suggestive of grave inherent perils. In the absence of any definite "policy" from the V. R. C. in respect of the bookmaker, percentages of profit, Tote permits, and other practical matters, I wonder Mr. Murray, who is no novice in these things, contented himself with a platonic complaint that the request was "very general, and conveyed no opinion as to what the provisions of the Bill should be." In view of the "great gain" that legalisation evidently gives, the V. R. C. prudently refrained from "prescribing" the terms of the Bill to the Government. The public, however, has a right to demand exact "proposals," from the V. R. C.

A MORAL FAILURE.

II. From a public point of view I affirm the Totalisator is a failure. Its claims to "diminish betting," "abolish bookmakers," and "purify the turf," have signally failed according to the testimony of experience.

(a) Betting increased.—The Hon. G. W. Russell, of New Zealand, says: "The Totalisator undoubtedly promotes gambling to an enormous extent. Its evil is its respectability, and the fact that it provides opportunity for gambling, free from obnoxious surroundings which frequently accompany the laying of odds with bookmakers, or at so-called Tote shops." Hon. W. Sandover said: "The Bill was a failure, it has created a class of gamblers which the legislators had not anticipated." The South Australian "Register" declared: "The point to be borne in mind, is that Parliament, by legalising the Totalisator, created among the youth of the colony the impression that the State countenanced gambling. Hon. J. Foulds, ex-Minister of Education, said: "If a vote of the people of New Zealand were taken on the question, the Totalisator would be abolished. Growing opinion in Parliament represents a grave feeling against the Totalisator."

(b) As for the abolition of the bookmaker, Mr. Gilbert, M.P., said: "Where there had been one big bookmaker a few years ago, they had twenty small ones now." Hon. G. McGregor said "The Totalisator was instituted for the purpose of controlling betting, and doing away with bookmakers. But the evidence was that it had not done either." Mr. R. G. Casey, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, said: "I see no particular reason for the abolition of the bookmaker." That fiction is therefore officially exploded.

(c) Vested Interests Created.—The creation of financial "vested interests" in racing clubs by legislation, invests political life with a new terror, by introducing a new political "party," with lucrative selfish privileges to conserve, and develop. Experience in New Zealand shows an almost omnipotent domination of Government policy in the interests of racing, and discourages agitation for "repeal," which a few years ago seemed inevitable. Parliament has several times given leave for the introduction of "Abolition Bills." Premier Seddon expressed the hope it would be treated as a matter of "urgency that the Totalisator would be a thing of the past." A Sports Protection Association has been formed, and according to Mr. C. E. Major, of Auckland, its political activities resulted in a number of members of Parliament "losing their seats" at a recent election.

(d) Turf not purified.—As for purifying the turf, Mr. Fraser, Crown Prosecutor, Otago, avers: "The Totalisator is a national popular education in the art of gambling. I deem it as one of the greatest curses that ever entered a country." Sir R. Stout, Chief Justice, boldly states: "The legalisation of the instrument has not one redeeming feature in its favour." The New South Wales Royal Commission of 1912, after taking evidence in New Zealand, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, furnished a "majority" report in the following terms: "We are convinced that the introduction of the machine would not cure, but would add to the evils that now exist. We find that the facilities for betting are at present more than sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements, and, therefore, respectfully recommend that they should not be added to by the introduction of a betting machine." I commend to the Victorian public on this question the following suggestive proverb: "Wise men learn by the experience of others, fools by their own."

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIONS.

III. The principal objections, therefore, to the Totalisator are:—

1. Legalising the Totalisator changes legal reprobation of gambling into legal approbation, and gives State aid to gambling, which is a blunder.

2. Legalising the Totalisator confers a lucrative monopoly, in deducted percentages on racing clubs, which cater for a sporting luxury, that is expensive to the morals and economics of the State, and for which they give no equivalent.

3. Racing club Totalisators create a new political party, with financial interests to serve, and conserve, that are hard to dislodge.

4. Bookmakers are not abolished, but work side by side as tote agents, are as numerous as ever in Totalisator territory, and with reduced returns but enlarged constituency, are more dangerous to youth as "walking totes," offering tote odds.

5. The Totalisator enlarges the area of gambling by making it safe and respectable by law, and has been aptly styled "a nursery for young gamblers."

6. Juvenile criminality has increased—according to judicial testimony, "under temptation supplied by the Totalisator."

7. Leading city merchants, claiming to be "in a position to judge of its harmful results," have formally petitioned for its repeal.

8. Charity revenue, as a plea for legalising gambling, is vicious in principle, degrading in practice, and disruptive of benevolent instincts.

9. The evil precedent of legalised gambling produces evil progeny, in developing enlarged facilities for gambling.

10. Briefly, it is "doing evil that good may come," which is a deceptive, and disappointing principle, as good does not come from evil. "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit."—The "Asian."

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

A SHOOT IN THE KOLHAPUR JUNGLES

Their Excellencies and staff returned to Mahableshwar on Saturday after spending four days shooting in the Kolhapur jungles as the guests of his Highness the Maharajah.

Starting on Sunday May 2nd by motor they spent that night as the guests of Col. Wodehouse at the Residency at Kolhapur and on the following morning drove some 40 miles to the shooting camp situated in a most picturesque valley of the hills near the edge of the Western Ghats.

The four days' shooting was most successful, and this was mainly due to the admirable organisation and management of the shikar under the control of his Highness's brother, the Chief of Kagal.

The bag for the four days consisted of, 1 fine tiger, 1 panther, 2 bears, and 3 bison, the 4 first fell to his Excellency's rifle, and the 3 bison were shot, 2 by Mr. Crerar and one by Captain Rigby.

On the return journey their Excellencies halted at Satara and breakfasted with the Collector Mr. Brendon. The lovely weather, beautiful surroundings and generous hospitality of his Highness, all conduced to the enjoyment of the visit of every member of the party.

PARDON TO MILITARY DESERTERS.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of pardons being granted to all persons subject to the Indian Army Act who were in a state of desertion on th 5th August, 1914, and who surrender themselves at any place in India on or before 15th July, 1915, or at any station out of India where there are regular forces, on or before the 15th August, 1915. All service prior to the date of surrender shall be forfeited under paragraph 1029-B of Army Regulations, India Volume 1, but such service may subsequently be restored under the conditions for such restoration laid down in paragraph 1031 (ii) ibid. The provisions of this order will not be applied to men who have enrolled themselves improperly in the same or any other corps or department.

RUSSIA'S WAR RESOURCES.

A GERMAN ESTIMATE.

THE VAST RESISTING POWERS OF THE NATION.

In a recent number of the "Taglische Rundschau," Professor Vogt discusses the resources of Russia in the present war and the extent to which they are likely to affect the duration of the war.

"Everything that we have heard from the eastern front," says Professor Vogt, "gives the impression that the Russians have learnt much, very much indeed, from the Manchurian War, and that from that time on they have been indefatigable in the efforts to profit by their experience and to repair the defects in their army. And the improvements made, it should be noted, extend not only to physical but to moral things for there is no doubt that speculation does not reach to the same fabulous heights as of old. The experience of our troops in the east points not only to the efficiency of the Russian troops, but also to their admirable equipment, and, above all, to the precise functioning of the commissariat. The booty taken in the Masurian Lakes shows that excellent arrangements have been made even with regard to those materials not actually used in fighting such as winter clothing, field kitchens, and hospital trains."

Professor Vogt then goes on to discuss the number of Russia's reserves, and, though he warns his readers against making calculations on the basis of conditions in Germany, he says: "Nevertheless, we have to face an opponent subjected, in the last ten years especially, to a strict military organisation, which has always produced an efficient soldier, above all when it comes to the defensive. Russia's material in soldiers is, relatively, a good deal less than ours, but Russia is, and remains, a Moloch whose strength in reserves is greater than we originally imagined."

NO CHANCE OF REVOLUTION.

Professor Vogt then turns to consider the chances of a revolution breaking out and helping to end the war earlier. On this subject he has nothing encouraging to say for those who base their confidence on internal troubles. The war, he declares, has temporarily put an end to the development of the revolutionary movement in Russia, and the agrarian reforms of Stolypin in any case had diminished the chances of revolt amongst the peasants. It is significant that Professor Vogt does not, like so many Germans, overlook the liberal declarations of the Russian Government since the outbreak of war. "Whether the reforms mentioned there are earnestly intended or whether they are only words to which the present situation has given rise is beside the point now," he says, but he seems to believe that, for the present at any rate, liberal ideas are being strengthened, and he does not think that there is anything to be hoped for in the nature of a financial breakdown.

It is true that when Turkey began to participate in the war the Chambers of Commerce in certain South Russian towns drew attention to the danger that threatened their economic interests, and there is no doubt that the industry of Russia, which cannot exist without the labour and products of Western Europe, and especially of Germany, finds itself in a situation of great difficulty. But for the present Russia is probably able to bear up; for the main thing is always the preservation and the nourishment of the population, and in this respect Russia, far from lacking foodstuffs, is suffering from difficulties in the export of its superfluous agricultural products. Indeed, it is even conceivable that the interior of Russia feels the effects of war less than other belligerent countries, for in most parts of Russia the majority of the population have always lived from hand to mouth, and will not suffer from a lack of their own modest home grown foodstuffs. A country so abundant in treasure and with a predominating peasant population cannot be threatend in its vital conditions of existence so easily as other countries, and as long as these conditions are not threatened a catastrophic turn of events can hardly be expected.

RETURN TO SOBRIETY.

To this must be added the fact that the prohibition of alchol, which has been carried through with a precision unusual for Russia, means a great strengthening of the resisting powers of the nation in other branches of activity besides trade. Figures already show that the druken budget of Russia has become a sober one, and the diminution of the national revenue (as much as £60,000,000 in one year) should be considered not as a weakening of the country, but rather a great strengthening of its physical powers of resistance. This may seem paradoxical, for such a large deficiency of money ought to be fatal to Russia. But one must remember what vast treasure Russia possesses, what wealth is contained in the monasteries a moderate taxation of which recently brought in to the Government £21,000,000. One must remember how tremendously quickly Russia, after its complete exhaustion in the Russo-Japanese War made itself one of the richest States.

One must remember this, so as not to forget that a land so rich, and consequently indestructible, always has prospects of finding credit in the same way as the Morgan group advanced it the necessary money for the payment of war contracts placed in America.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Kelly, Artillery.
Major R. E. Power, East Kents.
Captain E. Frederick, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R. N. Ford, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain G. H. Wedgwood, Yorkshires.
Captain N. Stead, Yorkshires.
Captain B. McCraith, North Midland Engineers.
Captain C. Ingleby, East Yorkshires.
Captain C. L. Hodgson, Royal Lancasters.
Captain W. Milner, South Staffords.
Captain J. J. Cole, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant G. R. Howard, Essex.
Lieutenant A. E. Maitland, Essex.
Lieutenant R. V. Read, Essex.
Lieutenant C. Judge, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. Bairnsfather, Warwicks.
Lieutenant C. E. Partridge, Warwicks.
Lieutenant G. R. Leverson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant B. Hervey-Bathurst, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. A. Hodges, Monmouths.
Lieutenant L. Hussey-Macpherson, Camerons.
Lieutenant G. K. Rose, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieutenant P. Cagney, Medicals.
Lieutenant T. Emery, Home Counties Engineers.
Lieutenant A. Dubois, Middlesex.
Lieutenant J. B. Sharp, East Kents.
Lieutenant C. Tomlin, 22nd Londons.
Lieutenant E. Williams, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. Pottinger, Artillery.
Lieutenant D. Beresford-Ash, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. Francis, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. Ball, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Ford, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Mallandain, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Sperrin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Penny, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Westrope, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Slack, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Welsh, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Sproxton, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. Constantine, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Bright, Sherwood
Second-Lieut. T. L. Ewing, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. H. MacConnell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Pirie, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. D. Barrett, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. G. S. M. Taylor, London Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. Cahndler, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. C. Baird, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Round, Essex.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Gemmell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. C. Saer, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. S. Hockaday, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. A. McConkey, Liverpools.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. G. Archer-Shee, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. A. J. R. Anderson, Royal Irish Regiment.

MISSING.

Captain L. H. Smith, East Kents.
Lieut. G. R. Howe, East Kents.

WOUNDED IN CAMEROONS.

Lieutenant A. E. Beattie, West Surreys. (West African Frontier Force).
Lieutenant J. F. Warren, Durham Light Infantry (West African Frontier Force).

OFFICIAL CORRECTION—NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. N. Briggs, Royal Lancasters.

KILLED.

Captain W. A. Middleton, Seaforths.
Captain J. G. Adams, Leinsters.
Captain C. S. Marchant, 20th Londons.
Lieutenant R. A. Lloyd, Liverpools.
Lieutenant J. Rishworth, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. Kahn, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. W. Trevelyan, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. H. Winton, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. L. H. Wells, Lancashire Fusiliers.

KILLED IN CAMEROONS.

Lieutenant K. Markham-Rose, Essex (West African Frontier Force.)
Lieutenant D. Pawle, Border Regiment (West African Frontier Force.)

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieutenant C. R. Dixon, Essex.
Lieutenant R. J. Heard, Lancashire Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The following are the names of officers in the 40th list of casualties reported from the Persian Gulf:—They occurred during the successful operations in the vicinity of Saiba:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant C. LeMesurier, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (attached 33rd Light Cavalry.)
Subadar Sahib Nur, 24th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Maroti Foraudi and Jamadar Balkrishna Khanse, 110th Maharatta Light Infantry.
Subadar Shaikh Abdul Shakar and Jamadar Hira Rawat, 119th Infantry.

THE LAHORE TRIAL.

NAWAB KHAN'S STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

At the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday Nawab Khan, approver, continued his statement.

When the witness's ship reached Singapore they landed and went into the city where he saw some of his old associates in the Malay States Guides Artillery in reply to whose questions he told them that the reason of so many going together to India was their resolve to raise a revolt there. They also tried to tamper with the loyalty of the Sikh troops. They read the news of the Budge Budge riot for the first time at Penang and heard about it from an Indian passenger of a ship in the Penang harbour. They heard a garbled account of the affray. They were detained for some time at Penang on account of the fear of the Emden but they thought that their detention was due to a mutiny having broken out in India.

Witness gave particulars of their unsuccessful attempt to pillage Penang by seizing arms and ammunition in police stations and shops and seducing troops to make common cause with them. They also sent a prepaid telegram to the editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to enquire about the ship of the returning emigrants which had left America after the Komagata Maru.

"POTATOES" FOR "GORAS."

Witness went on to describe the interview with the Governor of Penang who directed the Harbour Master to arrange for the immediate departure of their steamers Tosha Maru and the Masima Maru (which carried some members of their party). Arriving at Rangoon they again tried to seduce local troops and requested a local Pathan to provide them with arms and ammunition. But he refused. On board the ship witness heard from some of his companions the details of a bomb incident at Stockton in which one of their party lost his arm. As their steamer was about to enter the Hoogli River he saw a curiously shaped aluminium pan with his friends which he was told was used for cooking "potatoes." On further inquiry on this point he was told "you will know all about this on arrival in India when we will know the "potatoes" and you will feed the "goras" with them. Further questions brought out the fact that "potatoes" meant "bombs."

Nawab Khan gave a detailed account of the arrival of thir ship at Calcutta on 29th October, 1914, and their attempts to smuggle in arms and seditious literature. He also described the railway journey to the Punjab, his narrative in this respect being substantially the same as deposed by previous witnesses.

Witness arrived at his village, Halwara, District Ludhiana, on 31st October, 1914. His first anxiety was to meet those of his associates who had escaped detention at Calcutta or had been detrained at various railway stations. He met some.

PARMANAND'S PLANS.

Witness's evidence from this point was taken up exclusively with an account of their wanderings in the eastern districts of the Punjab and of their frequent gatherings. At Moga they resolved to raid the Nawashahr or Moga treasuries. They discussed the need of freeing the men of their party interned at Montgomery and to procure arms and money. They were informed that bombs were being already made through Gujar Singh of Majha as well as 200 *gandasas* that one of them had gone to Peshawar and met several members of the "Ghadr" party there and that Bhai Parmanand, M.A., had undertaken the responsibility of starting a press and publishing seditious literature. Bhai Parmanand when informed of the resolutions arrived at in the Ladhuwal meeting, had opposed the looting of Tahsil treasuries because they had no arms which it was essential for them to obtain first. Bhai Parmanand further said that arrangements had been made for obtaining arms from the Lahore Cantonment, that Kartar Singh should first bring two or three leaders to examine the place and satisfy themselves about the arrangements and that later a date should be fixed for a raid in large numbers in the cantonment for arms with which the European soldiers of the Cantonment should be attacked. Witness objected to Bhai Parmanad's proposals as it was impossible to put up a fight for arms in a Cantonment without being first armed. But Kartar Sing replied that witness should not throw cold water on the scheme by raising unnecessary objections, and that arrangements had been already made to break open the stores of arms and ammunition at the Lahore Cantonment. Kashi Ram and Nidhan Singh were finally selected to satisfy themselves by talking matters over with Bhai Parmanand. At the meeting at Mullanpur they were informed by Kartar Singh, Kashi Ram and Nidhan Singh that the place in the Lahore Cantonment had been examined and found satisfactory, that Bhai Parmanand was sure that arms could be obtained from the Cantonment and had directed all leaders to come with their men to the Lahore Cantonment by midnight on the night between 25th and 26th November 1914. Nawab Khan gave the particulars of his frequent conversations with the men of his party and of the dacoities which they had planned and failed to comit including those at Bhikhi, in Patiala State and Rajoana. He also described the Ferozepore murder case the details of which he had heard from one of the murderers, Bhagat Singh to whom he gave asylum for sometime. Witness mentioned further details of their wanderings and meetings.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

CAUSES OF UNREST IN THE DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 12.

Before the Special Tribunal yesterday, the chief witness, Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Muzaffergarh, stated that the causes of the lawlessness were partly political, partly economic. By political he did not mean seditious or disloyal, but the unsettlement caused by the war, the nature and distance of which the people were too ignorant to understand. The rumour that the British had left India was accepted without question and the people stampeded. There was no connection between one dacoity and another.

LAHORE, May 12.

With reference to the statement of Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of Police and Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent, Mozuffergarh, before the Multan Special Tribunal about certain alarmist rumours appearing in the "Hindustan" newspaper, the latter explains in a note that its sense was misunderstood owing to a mistake, which was corrected in the next issue, and that the article in question was a passionate protestation of India's readiness to prove its mettle in defence of the empire in some practical form.

BIG JEWELLERY THEFT.

MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR'S PROPERTY.

ESTIMATED AT FOUR LAKHS AND A QUARTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGPUR, May 12.

The theft is reported at the Cooch Behar palace on Saturday, of the Mahrani's jewellery to the value of four and a quarter lakhs of rupees. A reward of Rs. 30,000 has been offered.

WEIGHING JUPITER.

VALUE OF DISCOVERY OF NINTH SATELLITE.

The discovery of the ninth satellite of Jupiter by Mr. Seth Nicholson at the Lick Observatory, California, was recently reported in "The Times." Full details have now been received from the discoverer together with a determination of the orbit. The eighth and ninth satellites will ultimately furnish a very exact value of the mars or weight of Jupiter; but observations for a number of years are required before they can be effectively used for this purpose.

This discovery is a great optical achievement, for the satellite is of the 19th magnitude, which means that its light would have to be increased 62,000 times to make it equal to a sixth magnitude star (the faintest visible to an ordinary eye). On August 22 last year a photograph was taken to record the exact positions of Jupiter's eighth satellite; the satellite's rate of motion among the stars was known, and the telescope was guided to follow it, and make its photographic image a point, while the fixed stars appeared as traits of some length. It fortunately happened that the unknown ninth satellite was in close proximity and moving through the stars at nearly the same rate as the eighth; its image therefore appeared as a point on the plate; had this not been the case its light would have been too weak to leave any sensible impression.

Photographs on several days were required before it could be pronounced with confidence that the tiny dots were not mere flaws on the plate, but were the images of an actual body in the heavens. The diameter of the new satellite is probably about 10 miles, and as its less distance from Jupiter is 14 millions miles, it would appear as a tiny telescopic star of the 12th magnitude, even as seen from its own primary, so that it would be absolutely ineffective as a light-giver. Its greatest distance from Jupiter is about 28 millions miles, which is nearly as great as some of the interplanetary distances.

A RUN OR A RAM.

LORD INCHCAPE ON HOW TO DEAL WITH SUBMARINES.

Captain Bell, of the Thordis, who was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the King for ramming a German submarine and granted a temporary commission as lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, was presented at the London Mansion House on April 12 with a cheque for £330, his share of the "Syren and Shipping" award.

"We English dislike to gloat over the misfortunes of others," said the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Johnston, "but when our bitter and implacable foe descends to methods of warfare which are an absolute disgrace to a Christian and civilised nation it would be hypocritical on our part if we did not congratulate ourselves on this feat of Captain Bell."

Lord Inchcape, chairman of the P. and O. Company, said: "If the Kaiser fondly hopes that he can stop communication with these isles by such methods he is woefully mistaken. Even if he succeeds in sinking 10 per cent. of our ships instead of the fraction under 1 per cent. which has so far resulted, we shall still keep the seas.

"I have seen the captains of all the P. and O. and British India steamers which have navigated the Channel in the last few months. Their attitude regarding these submarines is summed up in a remark by Captain Dowell, of the Caledonia, when I said good-gye to him on Friday. He said,—

"If we see one, sir, we shall either sink him or give him a good run for his money." Lieutenant Bell, with his low-power little ship, could not give his assailant a run, but he gave him a ram and sank him to the bottom of the sea."

Lieutenant Bell, in expressing his thanks, said he hoped to do more yet.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AUCTIONEER RESTRAINED.

CRAWFORD & CO. v. JEHANGIR FRAMJI BILLIMORIA.

(Before Mr. Justice McLeod.)

The plaintiffs are the well-known firm of Government Auctioneers founded in 1847 by Mr. William H. S. Crawford and they and their predecessors have been carrying on business as such under the name of Crawford & Co. for nearly 70 years. The defendant was till a few months ago a servant of the plaintiffs firm and then of Messrs. Mehta & Co., Auctioneers. He left that firm on the 1st instant and started a new firm as "Croft & Co." auctioneers. The plaintiffs allege that their name was pronounced by Indian clients as "Crafad" or "Carafat" and the defendant's name would also be pronounced the same. The plaintiffs allege that the majority of their unwary clients would be likely to be misled into thinking that the defendants and plaintiffs firm are the same. Plaintiffs accordingly prayed for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from carrying on the business of Croft & Co. auctioneers or under any other name resembling or pronounced like the name of Crawford & Co. Application for rule nisi and injunction was made on Saturday last at his lordship's bungalow and were given a rule for hearing to be renewed on Tuesday.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Mr. Romer of Messrs. Merwanji Kola Romer and Billimoria & Co., appeared for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Servai Minocher & Hiralal appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship in disposing of the application said that the plaintiffs had carried on the business in Bombay as auctioneers in the name and style of Crawford & Co., for the last 68 years and the present owner of the firm had purchased the goodwill of the business from 1913. The defendant used to be in the employ of the plaintiff's firm and had recently set up as auctioneers in the name of Croft & Co. Plaintiffs prayed that the defendant be restrained from carrying on the business in the above name on the ground that this was calculated to deceive the public into thinking that the defendants' business was the plaintiffs' business. On the 8th a rule nisi was granted. At the present stage of the proceedings it seemed difficult to believe that the defendant had not deliberately chosen the name of Croft & Co., in order to attack the business which might go to the plaintiffs. There was unfortunately no law preventing parties trading in names not belonging to them and there was no law requiring parties to register their names. There was unfortunately nothing by which the public might be informed with whom they had business. There was nothing to prevent the defendant from opening a business in a name that was not his own, for some reasons he had chosen, to trade in a European name. But though there were a thousand European names, he had chosen strangely, one name which sounded very nearly the same as the plaintiffs'. There was a strong resemblance between the two. It was not an answer to say that there was no chance of the public being unable to distinguish between the two. If there was a chance of the public being deceived then a court would interfere and his Lordship was strongly of opinion that pending of hearing the suit an injunction ought to be granted. His Lordship accordingly made the rule absolute. Costs—costs in the cause.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FRAMJI SONS AND CO.'S CASE.

ACCUSED TO BE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. Ruttonji C. Wadia with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of about Rs. 8,000, belonging to Messrs. Framji, Sons and Co. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, conducted the prosecution; while Messrs. Weldon and Velinker, barristers, instructed by Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitor, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, were for the defence.

The Magistrate framed against the accused a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect Rs. 2,000 and thereabouts, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate intimated that the accused would be committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and adjourned the case.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector R. Karnik charged Abdul Rahim Mohideen with the theft of Rs. 500 in currency notes belonging to his master, Sergeant Braham of the Ordnance Department, residing at Colaba.

The complainant, on his return home about 4 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, found that the accused had disappeared. He then examined a drawer of his dressing table, when he found the notes missing. He reported the matter to the Police, who traced the whereabouts of the accused in about a week, arrested him and recovered the major portion of the property from several persons. The accused had made free use of the money by making presents to his friends.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOLDSMITHS' BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Balla Atmaram and Bapu Succaram, goldsmiths, with breach of trust in respect of gold beads of the value of Rs. 46, belonging to Ramnath Madhisram, also a goldsmith. Mr. Parekh defended the second accused.

The complainant gave the beads to the first accused to wash. The latter failed to return them and put off the complainant from time to time. Subsequently the second accused, who worked in the same shop as the first, told the complainant that the beads had been pledged by the first accused with a Marwari. The complainant informed the Police, who arrested the accused. The evidence of the Marwari showed that the beads had been pledged with him by the second accused for Rs. 25.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 38, out of the amount of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Donald Hendricks, a European, was charged, at the instance of Sergeant Graham, with deserting the Workhouse.

The accused, who was an inmate of the Workhouse, obtained leave to go out to seek employment. He, however, did not return and was arrested by Sergeant Hewes. He pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Antonio Pires, a tailor, aged 35, residing on the first floor of a house at Naoroji Fardunji Road, Apollo Bunder.

The deceased, who had been suffering from fever for the last few days, got up from his bed at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, and struck his wife and other people in the room. He then ran out of the room on to the balcony and jumped over. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was found delirious. He subsequently died in the hospital.

A verdict of suicide, while insane was recorded.

TRANSPORT CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

It is announced for general information that his Majesty's Government have now agreed to the examination of a third party the claims by the Transport Claims Committee. Claims of this character will therefore be examined and classified by the Committee but it should be clearly understood that the Committee have no power to commit the Government to any course of action in regard to such claims. All enquiries with reference to those claims and also with reference to other claims to be examined by the Committee should be addressed to the President of the Committee at the Secretariat Buildings, Bombay

ROSHANARA.

THE GIFTED ENGLISH DANCER WHO COMMENCES A SHORT SEASON AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE NEXT SATURDAY.

A very attractive addition to Bombay amusements will be made next Saturday evening when Roshanara, the well-known English dancer, will appear in selections from her repertoire. Roshanara has made a name for herself in many phases of the classical dance; perhaps the most notable feature of her work being in the wonderful manipulation of her arms, especially in the famous "Snake Dance" of India in which the sinuous movements are produced in a remarkable manner. Roshanara was the lady who took the place of Madame Karoavma, the leader of the Russian ballet, at Covent Garden, where she met with decided success. She is English by birth, Roshanara merely being her stage name in consonance with the fact that her principal items consist of Indian dances of which she has made a special study. Appearing with the dancer are Mr. Henry De Bray, one of the originators of the Tango, who assists Roshanara in her presentation of the latest society dances and also provides separate items of his own, and Miss Gladys Gaylord, whose fine voice will be heard in operatic selections and well-known ballads. It is thanks to the war that the Bombay public are afforded the opportunity of enjoying the performance of these clever artistes who came out East when their numerous engagements on the Continent were interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities.

Roshanara arrived here yesterday, per P. & O. s.s. Malta, accompanied by her company and will rest until Saturday. Two performances will be given at 6.30 and 10 Booking at Rose & Co.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

COMPLAINANTS REFUSE TO ACCEPT TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency, Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, and Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. V. F. Vicaji was for the defence.

The Magistrate had at the last hearing enquired if the complainants would be willing to accept the terms of the settlement in the event of his deciding that the four complainants could proceed against the accused only on their own behalf and not on behalf of the other members of the Zoroastrian Conference. As Mr. Velinker had intimated that he would give a reply at yesterday's sitting, the Magistrate repeated the enquiry and Mr. Velinker said his clients were not prepared to accept the terms but that they placed themselves in the hands of the Court.

RIGHT OF "PERSON AGGRIEVED."

Mr. Velinker then contended that the complainants could legally file a complaint against the accused on behalf of the other members of the Conference. He said the main question was whether under section 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a proper complaint of the offence of defamation of the Conference was filed before the Court. He quoted a judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and argued that the section was not restricted to "the person defamed," but was extended to "some person aggrieved." In other words, the expression "some person aggrieved" was not necessarily limited to "the person defamed." Counsel's proposition was that every member of the association defamed was a person aggrieved in the sense that he had a real and not sentimental grievance. For instance, if it was stated that the Bohemian Club was a den of gamblers, swindlers, cutthroats etc., every member of the club would have a right to complain. The Conference should be treated as a person who had a real grievance and who had a right to complain. Mr. Payne had argued that the resolution of the minority should not be taken as a resolution of the Conference to prosecute. But, Mr. Velinker submitted, the point under section 198 was not the question of prosecution but the point was who was the person aggrieved. In this case the resolution to prosecute was passed *nem con* by a special meeting of the Zoroastrian Conference, to attend which a notice was sent to every member of the Conference. As to the absent members the legal maxim "He who keeps quiet appears to consent" should be followed.

Mr. Vicaji submitted that the criminal law did not contemplate any prosecution by proxy, assuming that there was an aggrieved party. On that point Mr. Velinker had not urged a single argument. Again, section 200 of the Code required a complainant to be present in person in Court. It was the statutory right of an accused person to cross-examine the person who made a complaint but there was nothing in the Code to nullify that statutory right. Every complainant should come forward in Court in person to prosecute. He could not stay at home and send somebody to prosecute.

The further hearing was adjourned

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be very thankful if you will kindly publish this letter through the medium of your valued paper. Lately a strong criticism on "Reserved Compartments on Railways" has been published in your paper and I met with still more trouble on Nasik Station, fresh as it is, last night. The trouble of course, was not regarding accommodation of passengers, but regarding the particular Rules and Regulations for not accepting any Government gold coin to issue tickets on the stations. I had been to Nasik Station last night at 11-30 to come to Bombay by the Delhi Express and I had only half-a-sovereign with me. The ticket master issued tickets to the passengers, only ten minutes before the train came into the station. He is, of course, to be praised for his fast work in issuing the tickets, but this action of the ticket-master caused me great trouble and inconvenience for having kept a gold coin with me which is prohibited by the Rules of the Company as I was advised by both the ticket-master and the Station Master. They told me that they could only issue a ticket for the value of for same in silver or a currency note, not dirty, oily or in torn condition. I asked them to show me such a Rule, which they refused, saying they have no time. I was, of course, detained for a considerable time to go outside and fetch silver which took me more than an hour. My programme to reach Bombay early in the morning by getting into the Delhi Express which started from Nasik at 2-25 was frustrated and I came late at 9-10 this morning by the Nagpur Mail, though I was very badly required to be present on my duty at 8 a.m. as a store keeper in a big godown. I requested the station master to let me go by the Delhi Express taking down my name and address; I even requested him to keep the gold coin as security until I paid the fare in Bombay but with no success.

In case the above two servants of the Railway Company were right according to the Rules, are not such Rules bad in the interest of the public as well as the Railway Company?

I think the system of issuing tickets at the station, only a short time before the train comes in is also to be deprecated—Yours, etc.

J. V. VORA.

55, Delima Street, Mazagaon, May 11.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. PADHYE'S APPLICATION FOR BENEFITS OF PENSION FUND REFUSED.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. N. V. Manlik presiding.

Consideration was given to an application of Mr. D. G. Padhye, the newly appointed Secretary of the Schools' Committee, requesting sanction to his being admitted to the benefits of the Pension etc., Fund. Mr. Padhye had written a reply to the Commissioner's Report in which he relied on precedents and then went on to say—

The wording of the rules does not justify the view that they contemplate provision only for pensions to young men serving long and treat gratuities as matters of accident. The section of the Act under which the rules are made directs that the rules should determine the conditions as to "pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowance" and the heading of the rules themselves has been "Municipal Pension, etc., Regulations." Rule 11 draws no distinction on the score of their nature as incidents of approved service between "pension" and "gratuity," nor does Rule 15. The scheme clearly seems to be to give the benefit of the rules to persons serving for more than five years gratuities to men of shorter service than 15 years and pension to those of longer service. Contribution to the Municipal Fund means an obligation on as well as a benefit to the employes. The framers of the rules seem clearly to have thought that there was every reason why even grown up men, likely to serve for at least 5 years, should be encouraged to come within the scheme. That the provision for gratuity is not intended only for accidental disablings or deaths of young men is clear from the fact that for them provision has been specifically made by Rule 22.

There is no warrant whatsoever to read the words of Rule 3 "if he is over 35 years of age" as if they meant *only slightly above* that age. If the original framers had intended to make any such limitation, they would have expressly laid it down and to endeavour to read any such limitation really means a curtailment of the prerogatives conferred by law on the Standing Committee.

Mr. Padhye further urged that he had equity on his side. In the advertisement calling for applications it was specifically mentioned that "the appointment is subject to the Leave and Pension, etc., Regulations." Having been selected by the unanimous voice of the Corporation from amongst a large number of applicants, he resigned an appointment carrying almost as much salary as the starting salary of the Municipal appointment he got, and one wherein the 55 years' rule did not obtain at all. He had conversation in regard to the matter with the Municipal Secretary, Mr. R. P. Masani and neither understood that Mr. Padhye's age debarred him from getting the benefit of the Rules. It might by the way be mentioned that neither the advertisement nor the Corporation Resolution appointing Mr. Padhye mentioned that he would have to furnish security for Rs. 5,000. Yet, Mr. Padhye had readily given it. Under these circumstances, he hoped that he would not be wrong in expecting that the Standing Committee would accord to him a generous treatment in regard to what he respectfully submits were his reasonable expectations.

The last objection, he submitted, required hardly any reply. Gratuities and Pensions did certainly confer benefits on the recipients. But whilst they were rewards for faithful and approved service, they also carried this incident, namely, that the contributories ran the risk of losing all the contributions they had paid unless they put in the required period of approved service.

Sir Sassoon J. David moved that Mr. Padhye be informed that the Standing Committee regretted they could not accede to the request.

Mr. A. H. Whyte seconded the proposition, which was carried.

HARDWAR FAIR FATALITIES.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE INQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The U. P. Government have issued a communique regarding the Hardwar fair fatalities. An inquest held by the District Magistrate confirmed the previous reports that when one of the barriers was opened at a place where the road was very narrow and slippery and the crowd being densly packed two women were carried off their feet and fell. Others fell on the top of them. Pilgrims at the back of the crowd could not see what had happened and they kept coming on in spite of all efforts to stop them. It was impossible to resist the pressure and they could not be stopped higher up. Before the crowd was got under control 22 persons, 9 men and 13 women, had been trampled to death. Only two cases of injury have been heard of. One of these died the same evening. The other was taken away by her friends. It is also believed that the body of a boy was recovered by friends. These deaths would bring the total to 24. The whole affair was purely an accident and no blame is due to any of the officials.

THE WHIRL OF DEATH.

BOMB-THROWING FROM ARMOURED CAR.

AN EXCITING RIDE.

This new form of martial amusement was experienced by a correspondent of the New York "Tribune", who arrived one day fresh from Paris at the Allied headquarters. The correspondent's favourite form of diversion, he assures us is not bomb-throwing in armoured cars. There are a great many things he would rather do than go bomb-throwing at sixty miles an hour on muddy roads and the more he thinks of his one experience as chauffeur for a Liverpool clerk in a lieutenant's uniform chasing Germans with hand-grenades, the more things occur to him that he would rather do next time. He begins his narrative of the episode thus:—

THE START.

A dozen leather-clad officers—French and English—rushed out of a farm-house, followed by a score of soldiers hurriedly adjusting goggles. A few rods down the road six armoured motor-cars were waiting, and a minute later five motors were humming, while four men, besides the driver, piled into each car disappearing through little doors cut in the rear, immediately under the Maxims, which peeped out a few inches from the half-inch steel plating.

The sixth car stood motionless.

That Mercedes was a good car, but a queer one. Imagine an oblong steel box, roofless, placed on a chassis, the sides high as a man's head standing, the front sloping backyard over the driver's head. A long horizontal slip, narrowed or widened at will running around the front, back, and sides and you have it. The sides of the box were half an inch thick and the motor hood was covered by a steel blanket of similar weight which, curving downward in front, protected the radiator. Two Maxims, mounted on pivots fixed to the bottom of the car could sweep the road from the back or sides at all angles, and were the only firearms besides the men's rifles, and as we raced over the rough cobbles, jumping in and out of mudholes and ruts the roar of the powerful motor was lost in the awful din of banging metal, as if a thousand tin cans were dancing a mad jig behind us.

THE CHASE.

The 40-horse-power Mercedes was really a wonder, and Mr. Weinbecke, of Dusseldorf, her former owner (I know from the name plate still on the car), can be proud of her. In five minutes I could see the Germans in front of me with the naked eye. From a man's head they grew to a man's size, and then things began to happen.

Through the narrow main and only street of F——we pounded, the speed-indicater registering forty-five miles and as the few half-burned farms rushed by us the black faces of African troopers appeared cautiously at doors and windows, while threatening guns were lowered as the tri-coloured bands painted on our steel box flashed by. At times, as gutters were crossed, the wheels rising in the air, fell back with a crash while springs groaned and creaked, and the men behind clinging to the sides were jerked bodily to the floor. The lieutenant sat on the floor of the car, the box of hand-grenades between his legs, arms clasped lovingly around it, and I remembered wondering at the courage of the man, a Liverpool clerk, used to dull office routine, rising to a heroic level at the first emergency.

Immediately out of the village we saw the Germans 500 yards in front, just at the crest of the hill which we climbed after them with our changing the gear. They were going their limit evidently, while we still had another five-mile increase in our motor, and I gave it out. The Mercedes leapt forward just as the German mitrailleuse spoke. Two or three light shocks against the sloping armoured front, and we veered over to the side of the road, nearly going into the ditch as the wheels skidded over the mud.

Our Maxims were useless to us, and no one thought of using rifles at such a gait. Our only hope lay in overtaking the car ahead and praying that the tires, our only exposed parts, would hold.

"Faster," yelled the lieutenant.

I ignored him getting already out of the Mercedes all she had in her with the load she was carrying, and anyway we were now within 100 yards of the German, and her quickfirer was beating a tattoo against the steel shield in front of me.

What a somersault should one of our tires get hit! Throughout the whole chase this thought of tires, I remember, reigned supreme in my mind. Nothing also seemed to endanger us. The slit before my eyes, through which the road appeared, had been so narrowed by one of the "Tommies" that my head must lie right against the steel and the hail of shots against the outer wall vibrated back into every muscle.

Seventy-five yards more—sixty—forty, and the German swerved from side to side, intent on keeping us behind him. So close our tires were safe, the firing angle being too great for the mitrailleuses in front, and as to ourselves nothing but a shell could penetrate the half-inch steel plate, and the bullets glanced upward harmlessly from the sloping front.

Bending close to me, eyes glued to the slit, the lieutenant spoke.

"Now's the time. When you see my arm fly past, put on the brakes hard. Stop as short as you know how, for the fellow in front is going to stop shorter still."

THE THROW.

A smell of burning tinder came to my nostrils along with a warning cry of "Look sharp!" from the lieutenant. And so, more through intuition, I felt his arm flash over my head, my whole weight was thrown on brake and clutch pedals, while the motor, released, turned, crazily.

The three grenades, dragging their short fuses, timed at five seconds, sailed true to their goal, over and in front of the onrushing Germans. I was too busy straightening my own car, which, skidding from behind, leapt across the full width of the road at nearly a right angle, to notice exactly what occurred in front, but when we brought up hard against a pile of crushed stone, which Providence had miraculously placed placed between us and the ditch, the German car, not ten feet away, was just ending a "whirl of death" act and landing on its side, both front wheels smashed from under it.

Out of the tangle we pulled five men. One, the driver, his breast crushed by the steering-wheel, was dead. Among the four others were broken arms and collar-bones.

Bandaged and congratulated on their brave efforts against us, the Germans, two officers of the Landwehr and their men, were still ignorant of what had put them out of the race. Their sorrow at not having first thought of this new mode of automobile warfare was intense.

A can of gasoline was spilled over the pile of junk, the mitrailleuses were hammered into shapeless masses, and a match applied. The vanquished armoured car ended in a blaze, while its former occupants returned with us, prisoners. An hour later we met the other cars. Not all, for two were missing. Prisoners or destroyed, no one knew. Ours had been the only success of the day.

"To-morrow we'll have better luck," said the lieutenant, hopefully.

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Watch is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last month still to come.

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

SOME MODERN FACTORY METHODS.

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, who in his capacity of State Technical Scholar, studied the sugar industry during a stay of two years in the West Indies, has recorded in book form the information he collected and the opinions he formed during that period. He has tried to confine himself to those points which he has specially studied, and to treat the subject from an Indian point of view. In particular he discusses in detail such points as have received scant attention at the hands of text-book writers and are of great importance to practical sugar manufacturers. The first half of the note deals mainly with the economic conditions of the sugar industry in the Bombay Deccan, and the second with the technical details of sugar manufacture as practiced in the West Indies. The latter part can hardly be summarized, and the best review of the former is to be found in the introductory note contributed at Mr. Sahasrabuddhe's request by Mr.. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Director of Agriculture. Mr. Keatinge writes as follows:—

"I agree with the author entirely in the three main contentions of his argument:—

(1) that, to the extent of its irrigation facilities the Bombay Deccan is physically in a position to compete successfully in the matter of cane growing with the countries which import sugar into India;

(2) that to compete successfully in the market sugar must be manufactured on a factory basis by means of modern machinery;

(3) that the chief difficulty is an economic one as detailed on pages 19 to 26.

HOW ECONOMY CAN EFFECTED.

On page 15 the author points out the great economy that can be effected by making sugar by modern factory methods as compared with the methods commonly used in India. In point of fact, sugar, in the ordinary sense of the word, is not now made in the Deccan but *gul* which consists of all the solids contained in the juice, and for the purposes of the Deccan it is necessary to compare the profits of making *gul* or sugar by modern factory methods with the profits now obtained by making *gul* by the primitive methods used by cultivators. The advantage will probably not, in this case, be so greatly in favour of the factory method, but I believe that it would be sufficient to yield a good profit. Personally I believe that at present prices a *gul* factory would pay better than a sugar factory.

At present quite 30 per cent. of the extractable *gul* is lost owing to ineffective methods. It is to the saving of this loss that the factory would look for its profits and the facts are such as should arrest the attention of capitalists.

The chief difficulty, as pointed out by the author, will be to secure an adequate and regular supply of cane for the mill. The various methods by which this end may be secured are fully discussed. The method or methods to be selected must depend on the circumstances of any particular case, but for security it would be desirable that the company should completely control some land of its own. For the rest of the supply the company must depend on the purchase of cane or the co-operative system outlined. If a number of substantial cane growers can be connected with the scheme a satisfactory basis will be established. The fact that some cane growers are merely tenants or at the best nominal owners of the land which they cultivate will be a difficulty for such persons can hardly come into a co-operative scheme.

Granted a successful start and efficient management the company should in a few years' time be able to dominate the economy of the locality and put its cane supply on a safe basis.

This is the first comprehensive survey of the possibilities of putting the sugar industry in the Deccan on a factory basis. It is written by one who is acquainted both with local conditions and with modern methods of handling cane and manufacturing sugar, and it indicates a profitable line of development which is waiting only for the requisite capital and enterprise."

WITH THE CEYLON CONTINGENT.

EXPERIENCES IN EGYPT.

A member of the Ceylon contingent, writing to a friend says:—Well, I expect you are anxious to hear about the contingent's fate. We were attached to the New Zealanders, and were originally some 250 strong. Then commissions began to be given at home to one or two fellows. Sixty odd were taken for the Indian Army, I had the chance of that, but did not take it for which I was afterwards extremely thankful. Then the remainder, some 150, went down the canal and roughed it pretty well. There Ceylon had a time, and there was practically no scrapping. We came back to camp at Zeitoun, and about 3 weeks back I went into the hospital with dysentery. It was quite a mild attack and I soon got over it. I was sent to convalesce in Cairo with some friends. There were rumours of our moving off. I kept well in touch with the camp and when I finally got a telegram to come back at once I knew something was afoot. I returned in all haste to find that some home commissions which we had all put in for before we went down the canal, and which we heard had been lost, have actually got through at last, and some of the men were wanted as officers. The rest were to be attached with the New Zealanders and to form a sort of glorified fatigue party (which might mean anything, but probably that they would not be in the firing line) but they were to leave next day for the (ahem). The Major had advised the fellows with commissions not to resign them under these conditions, but said if any wished to do so they might. A good many (twenty or thirty) did. I was not yet back to camp, and had to make my choice Benzie, my platoon officer, advised me strongly to keep the commission. All my pals did likewise. I had not been issued with half my kit and the new equipment was not properly fit. Nearly all the fellows I liked were staying behind. I had put in for the commission simply because everyone else did and I wasn't going to be stranded if I could help it, and did not like to back out and yet I was longing to go to (ahem) as there was a possibility of scrapping. I finally decided to stay behind. We saw our fellows off at midnight and now, about 60 of us are left behind. We are, with others, to have an officers' training corps after the public school and 'varsity style, only we will be gazetted and draw substantive pay. I think we will fill up gaps as we are wanted and a General from Home is daily expected to arrive. He will run the O. T. C. I hope (and believe) my choice was right.

YOUR NURSE'S UNIFORM.

Do you send your children's nurse out in the uniform of a trained hospital worker?

Of recent years many hospitals have declined to allow their nurses to wear an outdoor uniform just because so many women allow their servants to masquerade as trained nurses. It is humiliating in the extreme, writes the "Daily Chronicle," for an educated woman who has obtained her three years' certificate to see young servant girls of eighteen dressing up in a long blue cloak and bonnet. No woman who has the least respect for the magnificent work of the hospitals ought to allow her servants to wear the trained nurse's uniform.

Many society women realise that abuse of the nurse's uniform is in the worst possible taste, and they see that their children's nurses wear a neat coat and skirt and a bonnet without a veil. Mrs. Winston Churchill, for instance, invariably insists on a plain, workmanlike coat and skirt for her nurses, and at christening parties in society it is becoming increasingly rare to see nurses attired in hospital uniform.

DANGERS OF THE FRONT.

But in suburban circles the custom still lingers. When the first baby comes to Honeymoon Crescent the proud mother immediately engages a nurse, provides her with hospital uniform, and sends her to promenade the terrace and excite the envy of other mothers. It is very human, but very silly. And to-day, when the nurse's uniform ought to be respected more than ever, it would surely be more fitting to abolish a fad that has so little to recommend it. It is not a pleasant thought that, while trained hospital nurses are risking their lives at the front, stay-at-home mothers are abusing the uniform so outrageously.

Not very much is heard about the work that nurses are doing in this war. The work is done so silently. There is so much of it to do. There are no week-end leaves because always there are wounded and dying men to care for. Just because the nurse works so bravely and unostentatiously, we at home ought to respect her uniform. We ought to regard it with the same reverence as we regard khaki. Certainly, we ought not to allow our servant girls to wear the uniform that is associated with so much glorious heroism and self-sacrificing work.

A MOTHER OF 26 CHILDREN.

Alice Maude King, the mother of twenty-six children, summoned her husband, a market gardener, at Norwich for neglecting to maintain her and her four young children. It was stated that the defendant and his wife had been married twenty-seven years.

According to Mrs. King her husband brought in good meat, stored it in a room, and cooked and ate it all himself, while she and the children had to look on.

King was ordered to contribute 10s. a week to the maintenance of his family.

WHY GERMANY CANNOT COLONISE.

RUTHLESS METHODS OF GOVERNING.

A curious little side issue of the present war, and one which has to a great extent escaped general notice, is the way in which the native population of Germany's captured colonial possessions has everywhere welcomed the coming of the Allies, says an English contemporary.

In Samoa, for example, the islanders lit bonfires on every hill and peak on the night of the day when the German flag was hauled down. In the Caroline and Marshall Islands similar scenes were witnessed.

The natives of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land welcomed us with open arms, and falling upon their late masters, the German officials would have murdered them but for our intervention. While as regards Togoland, the first of the German colonies to be captured by us, practically all the paramount chiefs of the various native tribes, the Tschokossi, the Konkombwa, the Tschaudjo, and many others, came forward with offers of allegiance and assistance.

When one considers that this same Togoland was one of the oldest colonies Germany was possessed of, and that it was, moreover, the only one, that was self-supporting, the wholesale defection of the natives is sufficiently striking. It is not, however, surprising to anyone who knows any thing of the way Germany treats the subject races who have the misfortune to come under her sway.

HUNS SWEAT THEIR LABOURERS.

Forced labour, for instance, is everywhere the rule. This it is which enables the Huns to build the fine roads the traveller sees, and not infrequently praises, in Togoland, the Cameroons, and in German East and West Africa.

This is all very well from the German point of view. But what about the poor natives, dragged from their homes, often far distant, and forced to toil under harsh and frequently brutal task masters, for months on end, and without being paid any wages?

One of the most pitiful sights in the German African hinterland in the days before the war was a string of women, many of them with babies at their breasts, toiling along in the blazing tropical sun, each bearing her regulation 60-lb. load, while a couple of burly Teutons rode ahead of the weary cavalcade laughing and chatting, utterly oblivious of the chain of human misery dragging painfully in their wake.

In the British African colonies, of course, these abuses are non-existent Carriers may not be impressed, but must be hired in the ordinary way and paid proper wages in coined mone. If they do not choose to engage themselves, or if the supply runs short, the traveller must make the best he can of it, and either pay higher wages, or do without their services, as the case may be.

FREE USE OF THE LASH.

Another peculiar German institution that is the cause of endless dissatisfaction amongst the natives is that known as "chief's mail." It is worked in this way. A German residing on the coast, we will say, wants to communicate with a friend living perhaps two or three hundred miles up country, out of reach of either railways or telegraph wires. All he has to do is to secure from an official a red envelope, on which is printed in big black letters the words "chief's mail." He incloses his missives in this, addresses it, and hands it to the first native he comes across, who at once dashes off with it to the nearest up-country village.

Arrived here, he hands it to the village chief, or head man, who is bound under heavy penalties to see that it is forwarded in the same manner to the next village, and so on until it reaches its destination.

The result of this is that letters are sent in an incredibly short time from one end of the country to the other, but the poor natives, especially in the hunting and tourist seasons, are kept perpetually busy running from place to place when they ought to be attending to the cultivation of their mealie fields. Finally, it should be mentioned that these abuses, as well as many others, are only rendered possible owing to German "discipline," which means in the case of subject African races the free use of the lash.

Not only has each District Commissioner—who is usually an officer and sometimes a gentleman—the right to flog at will, but the same terrible power is also wielded by the sub-commissioners. These are mostly ex-non-commissioned officers of the Prussian Army of the usual brutal type, and how the poor black fares at their hands can easily be imagined.

NO ASSOCIATION CUP-TIES NEXT SEASON

Mr. F. J. Wall, Secretary of the Football Association, stated in mail week that there would be no Association cup-ties in England or league matches next season.

At the annual general meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association, held in London, it was decided that the annual championships be abandoned for the year.

It was felt, however, that something should be done by the A. A. A. in carrying on during the summar months on the track the good work in which the Southern Counties Cross-Country Association and other organisations had been engaged throughout the "paper-chasing" season and the sum of £100 was voted for the purpose of covering the initial cost of promoting athletic meetings for members of his Majesty's forces and those engaged in the preparation and manufacture of munitions.

The general meeting also recommended to such of the affiliated clubs as intended holding sports meetings the desirability of confining them to men serving in the forces or engaged in making munitions of war, and that during the continuance of the war no challange cup races be held.

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SPORTS AT HOME.

PROSPECTS OF CLUB CRICKET

CROSS COUNTRY RACE AND BILLIARDS.

CRICKET.

The future of club cricket had for some time been a little obscure, says a writer in "The Referee." So many thousands had enlisted in the new Army that club memberships were seriously reduced. In many cases it was found that not a few clubs found it quite obviously impossible to continue, the majority being left with practically no members with which to carry on. Take for example that well-known club, the City of London C.C., who gave forty of its members to the Army, while the remainder are connected with the Volunteer Training Corps or the Special Constabulary. And this is quoting but one individual instance, as the same remarks are applicable to many others.

It was a bit of a problem to sound the feeling that, existed among the older and unenlistable members of clubs as to the right policy to pursue, and as a consequence much ambiguity prevailed. Fortunately the happy idea was hit upon of calling a conference of club cricketers in London. At the meeting there was a strong feeling that wherever possible clubs should continue. A further conference was held on Friday April 9, at the CharterhouseHotel by those clubs that had decided to continue playing during the season in order to preserve their grounds and so help to maintain revenue for the purpose of meeting some of the heavy season's liabilities.

One of the features of this meeting was the evident desire to help in every possible way the military in training camps in and around London. It was decided that all assistance should be afforded to officers and men who might be desirous of playing some cricket during the forthcoming season, either by lending their services to those clubs short-handed caused by enlistments, or loaning the use of grounds for the purpose of playing inter-regimental fixtures.

Later the conference resolved itself into a fixture bureau, and many fixture lists were re-arranged. It was generally appreciated that the assistance of soldiers should be encouraged as far as possible, and it is almost needless to mention that all clubs would be most willing to receive the playing help of the military, both officers and men, during the season.

Glancing over the list of clubs that have been forced by circumstances to close down temporarily, these number something like fifty, and include Blackheath, Beckenham, Hampstead, Ealing, and Pallingswick, just to mention a few of the foremost London clubs. Those clubs that have decided to continue number between sixty and seventy, and include Ilford, Hornsey, Southgate, Honor Oak, Heathfield, and Ealing Park.

Among the well-known cricketers who are wearing gkhaki are G. L. Hebden (Pallingswick), Harold Weston (Walham Green) T. G. Grinter (South Woodford), W. Reay (Purley), L. Newman (Albemarle), H. J. Wenyon (Hornsey), V. R. Polley (Richmond), and C. J. T. Robertson (Blackheath).

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

It has been generally recognised since the year began, writes the "Globe" correspondent, that so long as the war lasted championship events were out of the question. Some time ago, an official intimation was made that the Amateur Championship had been "postponed"—the choice of that word admitting the possibility that the meeting might be carried through later on. As a matter of fact, however, there is not the least likelihood of the event taking place this year. The clubs governing the Open Championship have made a more definite announcement in regard to that event, as will be seen from the following official notice which is issued through the medium of the "Golf Monthly."

'The Professional Golfers' Association held a meeting on Tuesday, March 30, at which the following proposals by the six clubs governing the Open Championship were considered:—(1) There shall be no Open Championship in the year 1915, (2) that no Open Championship meeting be held until the war is over; (3) that on the resumption of the Open Championship the present rota will be resumed, and that the next Championship meeting be held at Deal. The Professional Golfers' Association Committee decided to fail in entirely with these views."

The Easter holiday which has just gone had the distinction of being about the quietest on record. In normal times, Eastertide is a period of great golfing activity both at town and seaside courses, but with so many of their members either at the front or in training, a considerable proportion of the clubs did nothing in the way of a special Easter programme. While nearly all courses must inevitably be comparatively quiet for some time to come, there are signs that, with the fine weather coming, many golfers who have been lying low for a time are returning again to the links. And, indeed, this is only as it should be. No man who could be serving his country in the present crisis refrains from doing so merely because he wants to play golf, and nothing is to be gained by abstenstion from the game by those who do not come within the military age or who are otherwise disqualified from serving. The business men who took up golf as a means of maintaining their physical fitness are not doing themselves or their country any good by refraining from their normal exercise and enjoyment on the links, and when we get into the beautiful spring weather the game should regain some of its former popularity. The ball manufacturers are not slacking their efforts to keep their goods to the fore, and many tempting products are on the market.

ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

A cross-country race of about five and a quarter miles, open to the Windsor Garrison, and under the auspices of the 2nd Life Guards Reserve Regiment, was held on April 10. The course was from Combermere Barracks across Windsor Great Park, to the Copper Horse and back to the Larracks. About fifty runners competed. The result was a win for Lance-Corporal H. Green, of the 4th Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, the Marathon track record holiday, who has won every event he has entered for since he has been at Windsor. His time was 26min 40sec. Lance-Corporal White, of the 4th Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, was second only a dozen yards behind the winner. Trooper Clark, 2nd Life Guards, was third; Sergeant Madden, 6th East Surrey, fourth; Private Russell, 6th East Surrey, fifth; and Trooper Vickers, 2nd Life Guards, sixth. Lieut-Colonel Oswald Ames, commanding the 2nd LifeGuards, officiated as judge, and Corporal-Major Elliott, 2nd Life Guards, as starter and timekeeper.

About six thousand persons attended the 2nd London Mounted Brigade regimental competitions held on the same date at the Ranelagh Club Grounds, Barnes. Several smart performances were accomplished, the outstanding feature being the very fine riding of Lieutenant Goodson, of the Rough Riders, who secured both the officers' 200 yards scurry race and jumping competitions. Some well-known men in athletics were successful competitors. Notably, Corporal E. V. Chandler, the racing cyclist and A.B.A. heavy-weight champion, who figured in both the Rough Riders' teams that secured the wrestling on horseback and the tug-of-war; while Trooper Brown, a well-known Blackheath Harrier, won the quarter-mile flat race.

At Mitcham a ten miles walking race (scratch competition and "yacht"—or"unsealed"—handicap combined) was decided under the managemnet of the Road Walking Association. Thirty-one walkers started, and after a fine race W. Hehir, of the Surrey A.C., won in the good time of 1h. 23min. 32sec. R. V. Ricketts, Belgrave H., 1h. 24min. 55sec., was second; E. C. Horton, Surrey W. C. 1h. 25min. 17sec., third.

At Staines were held the athletic sports of the 9th Battalion Middlesex Regiment the cup presented by Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Phillips for most points was won by D Company with 46 to C Company's 32½, though the latter beat the former by 2 pulls to 0 in the tug-of-war. The officers "tug" resulted in the left half of the battalion beating the right half.

The second meeting of the noted sprint runners, Jack Donaldson (Australia) and W. R. Applegarth (London) took place on April 10 on the Salford football ground, in fine weather, before three thousand spectators. The terms agreed upon were to run a 220 yards level race for the world's championship and £100 a side, and as Applegarth had defeated his opponent in the 100 yards contest held last November, great interest attached to the meeting. Applegarth again succeeded in beating Donaldson, finishing a yard in front of him in 22½sec. The betting was 11 to 10 on Applegarth.

THE RANELAGH MARATHON.

The Ranelagh Harriers decided their ninth annual "Marathon" race on April 10 over three laps of a course in the vicinity of Wimbledon, Roehampton, Richmond Park, and Kingston Vale, returning to Putney by the Portsmouth Road, a distance of roughly twenty-one miles. Out of seven starters only three completed the entire distance; F. Cartwright, 2h. 18min. 40 2-5sec. was first; W. H. Walton, 2h. 42min. 52 4-5sec., second; and G. T. Woods, 2h. 48min. 38 1-5sec., third. Cartwright took the lead just after completing the second lap, Woods being second at this point, and Walton third. The latter caught Woods when about a mile from home.

The regimental sports of the 6th (Service) Battalion South Wales Borderers were held at Bournemouth on April 10. The chief event was a seven miles flat race of 28 laps, in which Private Carson, of the 8th Loyal North Lancs., was opposed by Private Elvin, of the South Wales Borderers. The two men ran togother until 250 yards from home, when Elvin made a sudden sprint, but he was overtaken about 180 yards from the finish. He again assumed the lead, but was once more overhauled by Carson, who, amidst great excitement, won the race by two feet.

The sports of the Birmingham City 2nd Battalion were held at Sutton Coldfield, when the 100 yards race was won by Private Howell in 11sec.; the mile by Private Mantle, in 5min. 8 2-5sec.; the 120 yards hurdle race by Private Cowles, in 17 4-5secs.; the half-mile obstacle race by Corporal Horton, in 1min. 39 3-5sec.; and a five miles cross-country race by Private Wheetman, by 380 yards from Private Wheeler, in 34min. 48sec., Private Piddington being third, another 50 yards away; the quarter-mile race was won by Corporal Webb, in 59 3-5secs. All were level events.

BILLIARDS.

Some excitement was created by the changes in the run of the game towards the end of the match between M. Inman and C. Falkiner, the champion trying to concede 3,000 points in 16,500 up. Inman made a fine break of 320 during the afternoon of the final day, getting within 200 of his rival, which led the spectators to think the backmarker would win. Falkiner kept cool, however, and was still 372 points to the good when the last session opened. He still further improved his prospects by converting an unfinished break into 232 on resuming. Singularly enough, Inman also made a break of 232 a little later, and with other useful items he got within 117 of Falkiner, so that victory again seemed to be within his grasp. Falkiner was not to be denied, however, as he came along with a nice break of 118, followed by an unfinished effort of 309 which carried him to game.

To win by 519 points, after being nearly caught, was a fine performance, and the young player received many congratulations on his victory.

A curious incident of the match was that Inman made his break of 320 on the last day when playing with the wrong ball, the mistake only being discovered when Falkiner went on to play.

INMAN v. GRAY.

M. Inman and G. Gray commenced their level match of 18,000 up for £100 a side on Monday. It is only the second time they have met, the previous time being nearly four years ago, when Gray defeated Inman by over 8,000 points in a match of 16,000 up with composite balls. The present match is with ivory balls (now), and Inman made no secret of the fact that he hoped to establish a lead before the Australian got used to them and in the form to make his favourite red-ball strike. Gray managed to make a break of 373 at the opening session, but neither player showed up really well, the averages being low, Inman went to the front in the evening, averaging 32.50, whilst Gray's average of 15.25 showed how much he was "out of touch." Inman increased his advantage to over a thousand at the next session, a break of 237 and other useful items giving him an average of 75, to Grays 12. The Australian did better in the evening, mainly by the aid of a break of 446, which enabled him to cut down his rival's lead to 639.

Both Inman and Gray made good breaks the following evening, the former being responsible for an effort of 341, whilst the Australian troubled the marker to credit him with items of 213 and 643. The latter helped him considerably, and when play ended he was only 482 points behind Inman The match is young yet, so that many other fine breaks may be seen.

BOXING.

An eliminating contest for the feather-weight championship, with Lynch of Chamberwell and Staines of Kettering should have figured as the chief event at the National Sporting Club on Monday. When the men weighed in however, it was found that Lynch was 9lbs. over-weight. It was only two weeks previous that he met Curley Walker at 8st. 12lb.; yet in the meantime he had gained 9lb. Naturally the club felt disappointed, and Lynch will have some difficulty in getting in matches in future if he lets promoters and rivals down.

The N.S.C. officials were equal to the situation however, and put on a capital programme, not the least interesting being trial bouts in which Canadians took part. Arnold Anderson came with a good reputation and he had slightly the better of his three rounds with Pte Styles of the Grenadier Guards. A member of the Canadian contingent did not fare so well against E. Constant of France, as after being knocked down twice, he retired from the contest.

More interesting boxing was provided by the Brigade of Guards entertainment at Caterham. The Welsh Guards sent several representatives, including Pte. Duncan, a man of colour from Jamaica, who proved successful in the middle-weight, beating Pte. Kingston of the Irish Guards in the final.

Pte. Thomas, Welsh Guards, also won the light-weight, whilst the welter-weight went to Pte. Kelly, Irish Guards, and the heavy weight to Pte. Sutcliffe, Scots Guards.

NO FOOD FAMINE.

GERMANY WELLsSUPPLIED WITH RAW MATERIALS.

Accordingg to a Hague report American business men and officials arriving there from Berlin state that the idea that Germany is facing a food famine, or is placed at a serious disadvantage by the importation of American munitions to England and France, is preposterous.

One official who has just completed an extensive trip along both the western and eastern battle fronts, and whose professional connections enable him to speak with exact knowledge, said: "Germany has an ample supply of materials for ammunition. By the scientific exploitation of her native mines and the confiscation of domestic supplies it has made sure of a production of 5,000 tons of copper every month, independent of any foreign importations. There is a shortage of rubber, but there is no lack either of metals or chemicals for explosives. I am inclined to think the outcry about the United States importations to Great Britain has been raised primarily with a view to its political effect in the United States, and in the second place as an explanation of Germany's failure to make a more successful campaign."

BRITISH IN BAGHDAD.

EXPERIENCES OF A C. M. S. DOCTOR

Dr. Johnson, one of the C.M.S. doctors in Baghdad, who was expelled by the Vali of that city, arrived in London at the end of mail week. In conversation with a representative of the "Near East," he stated that, having been allowed by the authorities to remain in Baghdad when most of the British community were removed for internment, he had hoped to be allowed to continue his work, but, just two months after the departure of the other British, *i.e.*, on February 13, he was ordered to leave the city, which he did, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson and a hospital nurse. He was under the impression that his expulsion was the result of an accusation made against him by a young Turkish doctor, who, like not a few of the official class in Turkey at the present time was inclined to look with needless suspicion upon perfectly innocent happenings in which any British subject might be concerned. Dr. Johnson thinks that this individual must have lodged a complaint against him for speaking English with an Egyptian doctor.

Regarding the few British subjects now left in Baghdad, Dr. Johnson declared that he had no fears for their safety or good treatment, and, like other Englishmen who have recently arrived in this country from Baghdad, he expressed the opinion that neither the Turkish officials nor the local Arabs would be at all likely to put any indignity upon them. The suspension of business and the confinement to their own houses—although this is quite self-imposed—is perhaps the greatest trial to the remaining Englishmen, who now number only three, Mr. Barker, Mr. Levack, and Mr. Walker. There are also five English ladies and a few children.

PRAISE FOR THE VALI.

Dr. Johnson stated that the acting Vali of Baghdad, Suleiman Pasha, who has the reputation of being a capable man, is doing everything in his power to keep order, and is acquiting himself well in extremely difficult circumstances. It is generally considered that he will be able to keep control of the situation and to prevent any outbreak of violence on the part of the lower classes in the city. Unfortunately, numbers of marauding Kurdish horsemen had flocked into Baghdad, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting the Government against the British force at Busreh. The value of their assistance may be doubted, but true to their character for lawlessness, these gentry were adding considerably to the burden of responsibility cast upon the local police. In this connection Dr. Johnson reported that it was commonly believed in Baghdad that a Turco-German mission left the city early in February, taking with it a large sum of money for the purpose of securing the help of the Persian border tribes, and of endeavouring to stir up trouble in Afghanistan.

The military authorities were helping themselves freely to all they could find in the khans of Messrs. Lynch and Messrs. Blockey, Cree and Co., machinery and engineering tools especially being taken. This, however, it was recognised by the British, was only what was to be expected in the circumstances.

An epidemic of bubonic plague had broken out in Baghdad. When Dr. Johnson left the city the mortality was not alarming; but the people were fearing that with the approach of warm weather the plague would become worse, and the increasing poverty in the city did not tend to improve the outlook. In addition to the serious rise in the river and consequent destructive flooding of the country surrounding Baghdad in late November, two more unexpectedly high rises had taken place, and these had added still further to the distress and anxieties of the inhabitants. The price of food-stuffs in the city had not risen greatly. The suffering on this account was much more acute in Syria and Palestine.

A MYSTERIOUS "PRINCE."

Dr. Johnson was instructed to leave the country by way of Aleppo. On his journey up the Euphrates a somewhat curious incident occurred at Deir-ez-Zor. At this point Dr. Johnson and his party found seven carriages, in which it was obvious persons of some distinction were travelling. On enquiring who these might be, they were informed that it was "the brother of the Shah of Persia and his retinue." As "the Prince" was a man of about thirty years of age, this information was obviously incorrect; though it is possible that the mysterious individual may have been the Salared-Dowleh, the Persian outlaw and intriguer, who is a brother of the ex-Shah. Whoever he may have been, this notable was, says Dr. Johnson, escorted by three or four Turkish officers, who kept a very close guard over him. The story current in Deir regarding him was to the effect that the Prince had been travelling to Persia from Constantinople via Baghdad, having recently visited the Holy Cities in the Hejaz, but on approaching Baghdad he had received a request—or an order—to return to Constantinople. It was on this return journey that Dr. Johnson and his companions came in contact with the mysterious party; and the Prince reached Aleppo on March 2.

Aleppo appeared to be unusually full of soldiers. The Vali there, as in Baghdad, seemed to quite equal to coping with the difficulties of the situation. So did the Vali of Beyrout, Sami Bey. Indeed, Dr. Johnson was emphatic in stating that the majority of the Turkish officials, as far as he could see, deserve much credit for the energy they are showing in the matter of keeping order in these difficult times.

The train between Aleppo and Beyrout runs but once a week. "This," said Dr. Johnson, "was unfortunate for me, because having missed the train by one day on my arrival at Aleppo, I was confined in prison six nights. However, I was allowed to walk in the centre court of the prison, and on the whole had very little to complain of in regard to my treatment. The atmosphere of lies and suspicion that prevails in Turkey to-day I found very trying; and for this reason more than any other, I think, I was truly glad to leave the Ottoman Empire."

STRICKEN SERBIA.

RAVAGES OF TYPHUS.

We do not get much telegraphic news from Serbia nowadays. The following notes selected from the mail papers in "The Near East" will therefore be read with interest.

The military situation in Serbia remains unchanged, but a Hunnish Austrian aeroplanes attack on the civilian population of Podgoritza (Montenegro) has resulted in one hundred and nine wounded and twenty-eight dead, many of the latter so shattered as to be unrecognisable. According to Sir J. Roper Parkington, the following official telegram was received on Monday from Cettinge:—"On Saturday the Albanians attacked our transports, throwing bombs on the cargo boats sailing on the Boiana, near Scutari. Two boats laden with provisions were sunk, two men were killed, and one wounded. The Albanian aggressors are evidently acting under the influence of Austrian political agents who use all conceivable means to provoke a conflict between the Albanians and Montenegrins."

STRICKEN SERBIA.

If, in Serbia, the military situation remains unchanged, the same cannot be said of the continued advance of that dread enemy: disease. The ravages of typhus are progressing with startling rapidity, and among the latest victims are some of the Anglo-American doctors who went out to succour the wounded Serbian soldiers. All honour to the brave men!

It would be an exaggeration to state that sanitary conditions in Serbia now are short of appalling, and help from abroad is sorely needed. The "Daily Telegraph's" Athens correspondent, cabling on Saturday, said, "At Monastir 3,000 patients have only ten doctors to attend to them. The cases that are properly treated recover, and it is only a question of doctors, nurses, field hospital, thermometers, plasters, medicaments, and the necessary funds to carry on the work of arresting the disease that are lacking and are urgently needed." The appeal is a worthy one, and should find a ready response everywhere. As a matter of fact it is, but there are still many who could give their mites towards the cause by helping our eastern allies to combat the most dread of enemies.

The dire need of the country (more particularly as regards doctors, nurses, and hospitals), advocates in favour of a union of forces, and it is therefore with genuine pleasure that we read that Sir Ralph Paget has been appointed British Commissioner for Red Cross Relief Work in Serbia. That is the first step towards an efficient organisation, without rivalries and competition. The following associations have already acquesced to Sir Ralph's appointment:— The British Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John, the Serbian Relief Fund, the Anglo-Serbian Hospital (Dr. Berry's), the Scottish Women's Hospital, and the Wounded Allies Relief Committee.

When all is said, the appointment of Sir Ralph Paget (writes a correspondent) is a guarantee of good faith, and ought to induce many of those who are still reticent, or many of the firms still indifferent, to contribute something towards the relief of our stricken ally.

FIFTY PER CENT. DEATH RATE.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Athens correspondent has had an interview with Captain Bennett, who has just completed a tour of Serbian military hospitals. The condition of the country, instead of showing an improvement, is steadily becoming worse, and the ravages of typhus are becoming increasingly severe, the percentage of deaths amongst those falling ill being frightful. At Monastir, for example, Capt. Bennett found 3,000 patients in the grip of this dread disease, with only ten doctors to attend them. The death-rate there is between 50 and 60 per cent of the stricken people, and yet the hospitals are always kept full. Funds are most urgently needed, and so are doctors, for many of those at work, such as those at Monastir, are worn out through the constant pressure of work. But the greatest need of all is nurses.

THE RAJPUTS AND THE WAR.

Of the three Victoria Crosses awarded to Indian soldiers, says the "Indian Daily News," the 39th Garhwal Rifles hold the distinction of having gained two. Four Indian soldiers have won the Victoria Cross—Gagna Singh, Khudadad Khan, Darwan Singh Negi, and now Rifleman Gobar Singh Negi, another Garhwali. In the present case the hero, it is sad to think, did not live to receive the reward of his valour. The Garhwalis are Rajputs of the great Suryavansiya clan. In this Great War the Rajput, pitched against the greatest military power in Europe, appears to have regained his former self. Of the four Victoria Crosses awarded to Indian soldiers three have been won by Rajputs. Ganga Singh is a Dogra Rajput, and Darwan Singh and Gobar Singh are Garhwali Rajputs. Of the three Rajputs winning the Victoria Cross two are Garhwalis, and the heroic Rajput hillmen who form the 39th Garhwal Rifles have just now come in for their due share of attention in the London Press. The ancestors of the present race of Garhwalis, like those of the Gurkhas, emigrated from Rajputana and settled in Garhwal, on the borders of Tibet, seven hundred years ago. The Garhwali bears a close physical resemblance to the Gurkha with the exception of his curls, and yields to none in courage and physical endurance. Dressed in a home-spun woollen blanket, with strong bare legs and arms, his curly black locks often touching his shoulders, and a non-descript cap stuck jauntily on one side surmounting the whole, the untamed recruit, says Colonel Roberts in the "London Field," is a most picturesque figure.

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AN ELECTRIC BATTLESHIP.

AMERICA'S NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

The United States battleship California will be driven by electric motors. This is the exact truth says the ":Literary Digest") and yet, if unqualified it is likely to be misunderstood. The California will have to take on coal like any other battleship. The coal will be fed to boilers by grimy stokers and burned to turn water into steam. This steam will propel the ship, but not directly. They turbines through which it forces its way. will drive huge electric generators, and the current thus produced will be led to the vessel's stern, where it will turn the propellers by means of enormous electric motors. The function of the electricity, therefore, is that of short-distance power-transmission, and its advantage will be that it does away with the huge and costly steel shafting. Says Waldon Fawcett, writing in the "Technical World Magazine" (Chicago):

The first and only electric battleship will be added to the United States Navy within two years. The superdreadnought California, which will be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at a cost of about seven million dollars, has been chosen as the exponent of this radical and significant innovation in marine-engineering practice. The new battleship will derive her power for propulsion from turgo-generators of exactly the same type as those that have long been in successful use on shore.

For years past inventors and electricians have cherished the dream of an electric battleship in the full sense of the term. Gradually our modern war-ships have been electrified until it seemed as though any of them might merit the title of an electrical craft. Practice has progressed until every task aboard ship, from peeling potatoes to turning the monster gun-turrets, is performed by electricity. However, there was the one—and only—remaining task of driving the armour-clad through the water that electrical enthusiasts longed to see accomplished by the magic current, but the working out of this idea presented apparently insurmountable difficulties. Some time was lost in the solution of the problem, for a number of electrical engineers proceeded on the theory that because conditions afloat are so different from those ashore it would, perforce, be necessary to devise apparatus wholly distinctive.

That the United States is to have the world's pioneer electrical superdreadnought, and to have it by means of electrical energy-producers of the regulation, simply dependable form, is directly due to the success which has attended the operation of the new collier Jupiter—the first electrically operated naval vessel.

With the example of the Jupiter before them, the engineer officers of the Navy have voted in favour of pinning faith solely to electricity in the case of the giant California. With this electric battleship following closely upon the heels of the recently-authorized batteships that are to be provided with oil-burning engines, the records made by Uncle Sam's novelties in the battleship line will be watched with particular interest by all maritime nations. The California will be required to make merely the same speed, twenty-two knots, that will be exacted of her sister ships, the Mississippi and the Idaho, but navy officials believe she will exceed this by a considerable margin.

The California will rank as the largest battleship yet constructed for the United States Navy. She will be 624 feet in length, 97 feet breadth, 30 feet draft, and will have a displacement of 32,000 tons. Her efficiency as a fighting machine may be surmised from the fact that she will carry a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns and a torpedo defence battery, which is very important in view of the lessons of the present war, of twenty-two 5-inch rapidfire guns.

In the electrical installation in the California there will be no direct-connected turbines, but instead the power will be transmitted to the propellers through slow-speed motors, a scheme which will obviate much of the strain upon the crank-shafts. The fact that the high-speed impulse turbine will always operate in the same direction—that is, will not be reversed—will tend to elliminate trouble with the blading.

Four screws will drive the California, and the electric power plant will consist of two separate installations, each furnishing power for two screws.

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" No.24(Similar 4711)	1 4 0	14 8 0
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GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNED.

THEIR COLLECTIVE POWERS.

A REVIEW OF RELATIONS.

The following article by Mr. Arnold Bennett, appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

The role of a people during war is to be much governed. We have been governed less than Germany and less than France, but it is no exaggeration to say that we have been much governed and that we have borne the part very creditably. The Government has received more support than it has acknowledged, and than some of its acts would imply. And, in the active role, the people have shown patriotism. They have not perhaps shown the spectacular, organised, goose-step patriotism which Germany can produce and whose physical results are undeniable; but they have shown what is to my mind a more valuable and advanced, because a more independent, patriotism. Beyond a few Tory journalists, whose baseness will never be forgotten, and a few members of the Independent Labour Party, we have had scarcely any pro-Germans posing as true patriots. On the military side, the deep fighting instincts of the aristocratic and the working classes have worked astounding miracles; so much so that, in spite of the comparative failure of the unmilitary middle-class—especially in certain districts—to rival the others, the nation as a whole may claim to be foremost among the great nations in spontaneous military ardour—ardour, I mean, which is the result of neither compulsion and long training nor of the sense of immediate grave danger. What this claim may be worth morally I leave to be discussed at the end of the war. At any rate, the working classes have killed conscription as a party cry.

THE NON-MILITARY PATRIOT.

In the matter of non-military patriotism, which can manifest itself in ten thousand forms, we have made an excellent showing. A feeling of solidarity has run through the country like a tonic. The desire to help has been almost universal. The desire for self-sacrifice has been scarcely less. The charity of those with any money at all beyond the minimum necessary has been absolutely amazing. Further, we have never boasted, and we have never yielded to panic.

Blots on the national behaviour have, of course, occurred where opportunities presented themselves to make money, lawfully but unpatriotically, at the expense of the Government or of the nation. Business men have sometimes taken an unpatriotic advantage of the incompetence of Government agents; others have disgracefully exploited the soldier himself. And many others have exploited the poor. These men possibly, do not suspect that they are pro-Germans, but they effectively are.

And if general slackness is to be counted as pro-Germanism, then few of us are utterly innocent of that crime. As regards slackness, the working classes have, as usual, been grossly misrepresented; and the "Wake-the-beggars-up" type of mind has not disappeared in the cauldron of war. I remember on the Riviera during the British coal strike a few years ago, practically the entire hotel population, from young girls to aged colonels, was of opinion that the beggars ought to be forced down the mines under armed guard and "made" to work. Such persons still survive—and, by the way, when the war is over, some shocks await them far more dreadful than any they have yet experienced.

ANSWERING THE CALL.

The working classes have well answered to the call made upon them. It is plain that much of Lord Kitchener's dissatisfaction about munition contracts is due to the injudicious nature of the earlier contracts made before common-sense had had time to overcome prejudice at the War Office. It is plain also that much of the slackness and drunkenness among war-workmen is a direct consequence of overwork, and that the rest, which is merely characteristic of the country as a whole, has been put right out of its proper perspective by the consciously and unconsciously biassed Press. The working classes are no more, and no less, slack and self-indulgent than the other classes.

In particular, we are all alike in the great drink idiocy, which is undoubtedly responsible for a vast amount of waste of man power. We have had a unique occasion for temporary reform. We have had a lead from the King and from Cabinet Ministers. There is an immense body of public opinion in favour of most drastic reform, But the upper classes, so facile in judging the others have given no lead. The Church has given no lead. The Clubs have given no lead. Innumerable reasons for sitting quiet have been put forward but there is only one reason—the physical desire for alcoholic stimulants overriding all other impulses. Everybody knows that if no alcohol was consumed in this country for six months the country and its efficiency would be improved out of recognition. Everybody knows that the consumption of alcohol could be stopped. It will not be stopped, because men's stomachs are stronger than their souls—not in one class but in all classes alike. Still, some reform will occur, though it be the least possible instead of the greatest possible. Our consciences have spoken even if it be but in a weak whisper. We shall come through the war with general dignity as a people. But what will happen to us later, when the ordeal of suffering, which in reality has not yet commenced, begins at length to wear upon us, I will not prophesy. We shall need faith.

THE RECORD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

So much for the record of the governed. The record of the Government is as good. The Government, like the governed has been rather human, and rather obstinate in its humanness. Mistakes were made in the Defence of the Realm Acts; they have been partially put right. Mistakes were made in the business side of the War Office; such of them as can be put right are being put right. The War Office has done prodigies. It is nevertheless extremely disconcerting to hear of firms well equipped for the manufacture of shells which to this day are not able to get orders for shells. The recruiting was not well managed, and we are all suffering on that account. It was, however, far better managed than anybody could have expected, and the response of the country minimised some of the errors.

The worst error of the Government has been, is, and apparently ever will be, in the management of the censorship, which throughout has been so bad as to influence unfavourably our military zeal and our prestige among neutrals. Recent blunders have been as crass as any, and that is saying a lot. Sir Stanley Buckmaster (who, I learn was educated at Oxford and not in China) has shown publicly that he is more resentful of criticism than any official ought to be. And the same is rumoured privately. But the fear of his resentment will not suffice to choke criticism. Sir Stanley Buckmaster may be a man of excellent judgment, but his judgment is not of the right sort for his country and his post. His assertion that the bulk of the Press was content with his administration shows that he resides in a world of his own. It is practically the universal opinion that he uses the wrong tone, and does, or allows to be done, the wrong thing. Possibly the suppression of the Dutch Note of Protest was not his fault, but dictated by a higher unwisdom. The suppression of news about certain advertisements in American newspapers was in all probability his idea, and it is impossible to compliment him upon it. If he seriously believed that these advertisements would "unduly depress" us, there is no more to be said—until after the war.

HOW NOT TO TREAT THE PEOPLE.

As to certain other suppressions, one cannot safely refer to them at all. One may, however, refer to the suppression of the names of places in the first paragraph of the French official report of Friday afternoon last. This paragraph had to do with the British Army, as to whose exploits the Censorship seems determined that we shall know as little as possible. We ought perhaps to be grateful that the paragraph was published at all, since simultaneously with it the Press Bureau issued an official announcement that as regards the British Army there was nothing new to report! These French communiques, I may add, might be treated with greater care, not only by the Press Bureau, but by the Press. The "Morning Post's" version of the one which the Press Bureau mauled contained three mistakes in figures.

But more than the Press Bureau, the whole Government is to be accused of deliberately insulting the British public. We had a shining example of how not to treat your governed in the interview which Lord Haldane granted recently to the representative of a Chicago newspaper. This interview contained new historical information of the highest interest and value. The information had been concealed from the British public, which had every right to know it, in order to be given out at Chicago. Now the Lord High Chancellor is not interviewable like an actor-manager. He can be interviewed only because he specially wishes to be interviewed, and with the knowledge of the Cabinet, and what he says to the interviewer is very carefully considered in advance. The Government, therefore, must take the responsibility for a remarkable and regretable lapse into merely wanton offensiveness.

MORE CENSORSHIP GRIEVANCES.

The same spirit of disdain may be discovered in the Government organisation of the censorship of private and business correspondence. Somebody ought to hold an inquiry into the staffing of this branch of the censorship, as to which many complaints have been made. I know a case of a young girl who laudably desired to earn her living. Her mother knew somebody with influence, and she appealed to the personage, as mothers will, for help for her daughter. Immediately the daughter found herself an official of the censorship correspondence department, at I believe a salary of three pounds a week. This girl charming and good no doubt, but without qualifications of any sort except the qualification of influence, was sent by sheer jobbery straight from her mother's knee to censor the correspondence of the people of this country. A censorship is admittedly necessary, but how strange it is that censorships never cease to be ridiculous!

In nearly all other respects the Government has deserved very well indeed of the governed. It has shown the rarest of all gifts—imagination. The failure of its sugar purchase is readily to be forgiven, if only because the purchase showed imagination and a courageous disregard of precedent. It has done incomparably better than any other Government could have done, and better than even its admirers expected. It is entitled to the credit of the naval and the military situations. It has been generous (as things go) to the dependants of soldiers and sailors. And it has done something for the real mitigation of distress. A clear and full account of the whole administration of the National Relief Fund is still lacking, so that nobody is in a position to criticise anything except the absence of such a report. But the Interim Report of the Central Committee on Women's Employment, which is in touch with the National Relief Fund and is financed by it, is one of the most hopeful social documents that I have ever seen. That such practical wisdom, such insight, and such sympathy as are here displayed should come from an official body is astounding and wondrously reassuring. Note that the Comittee consists exclusively of women. I give the Government the credit for that Commitee.

CONFIDENCE.

Perhaps best of all, the Government has known how to inspire confidence—and to such an extent that there is not a Tory journalist in Britain to-day who is not at heart very thankful that this particular Government, and no other, is in power, and who would not be seriously alarmed if any other Government came into power. The Government is stronger than it was in August, and its improved position is due not to luck but to ability. The pity is that in certain directions it has not the collective power to subdue he reactionary elements within it. We owe to its energy and sagacity the fact that we have come so well through the nervestraining first stage of an unparalleled calamity. The last stage, the after-peace stage, to say naught of the intermediate stages, will be worse than the first. If the present Government is in power then, we may have hope; but if another Government should be in power, there will, according to all the signs as I read them, be very grave trouble; for the war, instead of calming what is called "the labour unrest," will assuredly have brought that inflammation to a head.

CABLE CUTTING IN WAR.

HAZARDOUS WORK OF WARSHIPS

The plucky dash of H.M.S. "Amethyst" through the Dardanelles, in order to cut the submarine cable linking up the Turkish forts on the European with those on the Asiatic side of the Straits, serves as a reminder that despite the advent of wireless telegraphy, cable cutting in war is still, under certain circumstances, a matter of great importance, worth sacrificing valuable lives to accomplish.

In the days before Marconi had perfected his wonderful invention, it was, of course, even more vital than it was now. To sever an enemy's submarine cables, and to thereby isolate it from the rest of the world, including its own colonies, was then one of the prime objects of a naval commander.

Thus when war broke out between Spain and the United States of America on April 23rd, 1898, Admiral Dewey immediately cut the cable between Hongkong and Manila, and hurrying with his battleships to the latter place, attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet lying at anchor off the city before its commander was aware of his presence in the neighbourhood.

CABLES ARE CUT IN TWO PLACES.

Dewey's feat in this instance was undoubtedly a smart piece of work, for cable cutting is by no means so easy a job as it sounds.

Briefly the method is as follows:—The cruiser detailed for the work steams slowly at right angles to the cable route dragging after her a special kind of grapnel, like a five-pronged anchor with shears attached, which grip and cut the cable at the same time. This grapnel is connected with the cable-cutting ship by a strong rope formed of stands of steel and hemp interwoven, and attached to which is an instrument called a dynamometer, that shows when the cable is hooked.

By steaming once or twice backwards and forwards, the cable can be cut in two places at, say, half-a-mile apart, and the severed portion can then be dragged away by another kind of non-cutting grapnel, and left lying on the ocean bed some distance away, where it is of course, impossible to locate it, rendering any attempt to repair the damage a very difficult and laborious operation.

Such is the usual method adopted for destroying an enemy's cables in comparatively shallow seas, and was probably that followed by the "Amethyst", with possibly certain modifications due to the proximity of hostile forts, and the presence of mines. In the case of ocean cables submerged at great depths, however the mode of procedure is somewhat different.

THEY TAKE MANY MONTHS TO REPAIR.

A similar five-pronged grapnel is used but it is a non-cutting one, and simply grips the cable, holding it fast. The fact that it has been hooked is, of course, notified to those on board by the dynamometer, when the ship is immediately stopped and the cable hoisted up towards the surface.

It never reaches the surface, however, for presently the lifting strain becomes too great, the cable snaps of its own accord, and the two ends flying wide apart the severed cable settles back to the ocean bottom obliquely, leaving a gap of possible a thousand yards or more between the portions.

Of course the wilful destruction of a deep-sea cable after this fashion is a very serious matter; how serious may be gathered from the fact that it cost somewhere about £60,000 to properly repair the damage done by Dewey to the Hong-kong-Manila cable mentioned above. The Aden-Bombay cable, again broken accidentally in a depth of 1,900 fathoms, was only repaired after 251 days of strenuous work, in the course of which 176 miles of new cable were used. While a repair of the Lisbon-Cornwall cable, broken in the Bay of Biscay in 2,700 fathoms, took 215 days and used up over 300 miles of new cable.

In view of these figures it is not surprising that several attempts have been made to arrive at an international agreement for making all submarine cables neutral in time of war. So long ago as 1883, indeed, a conference having this end in view was held in Paris, and in the following year a convention was signed at London by the representatives of no fewer than twenty-six States, including all the great European Powers.

Nevertheless, the experience of the present war, as well as that of others which have proceeded it, has shown pretty conclusively that there can be no such thing in practice, however, beautiful in theory may be the principle involved.

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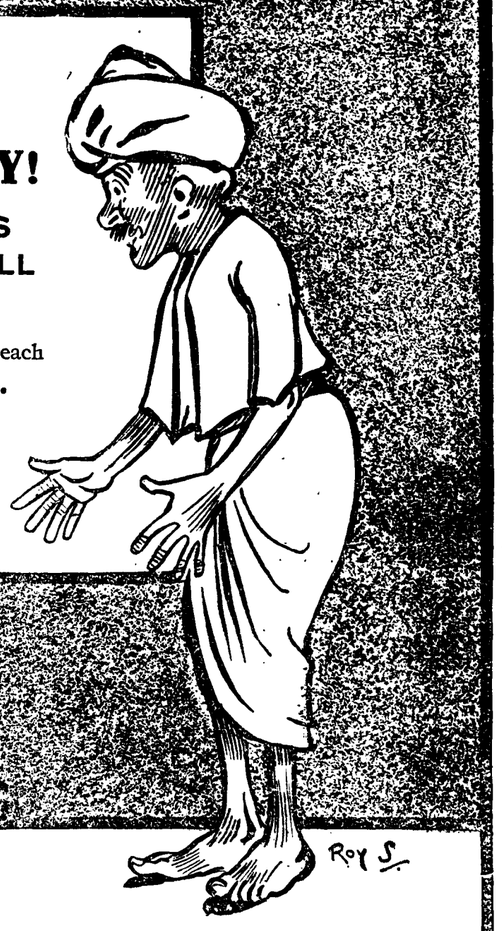

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"NERVES" IN THE AIR.

PANICS AVIATORS FALL VICTIMS TO.

The man who says he is never afraid in an aeroplane is either a liar or a fool—so at at least we are told by the writer of an article entitled "Nerves," in the *Aeroplane* signing himself "C. G. G." As a rule, the better the flier the more he is liable to feel afraid, for to fly well one needs an active brain, which entails imagination—the prime cause of all fear. He goes on, in substance:

"Many people do not develop nerves till they have been flying for a considerable time. They have complete confidence in their own ability to get out of a tight corner, or in their natural caution preventing them from getting into one—in both of which they may be perfectly justified—and their happy ignorance about construction and design still prevents them from developing nerves.

"Some very fine biers are constitutionally incapable of understanding construction, or design, or both, and fly with perfect confidence on any aeroplane which the officer in charge of the machines, or even the mechanics, tell them is fit to fly. Within reasonable limits this is really a case in which ignorance is bliss and it is folly to be wise, for when once an aviator begins to question the judgment of those responsible for the condition of his machine his only chance of happiness is to become so wise that he can convince himself that he knows more about construction and design than those whose job it is to work on those subjects and nothing else.

"Even when he reaches that stage the man with an imagination is never quite happy, especially on a long flight in calm weather when he has nothing to occupy his attention. One pilot of my acquaintance, who is quite one of the finest fliers in this country, has a habit which is most disconcerting to his passengers, however consoling it may be to him personally. He will fly without a waver for perhaps half an hour, then suddenly the passenger will imagine that a storm has struck them, for the machine will stand first on one wing-tip and then on the other, then it will dive terrifically, and then it will almost loop the loop. After that it will calm down and fly for another half hour; when the performance will be repeated. After they have landed, and the passenger has remarked on the extraordinary squalls which struck them when over certain places, the pilot will casually explain that he was merely looking round at those intervals to see whether his tail was still there, and was testing the controls to see whether anything was trying to jam. . . . .

"'Cold feet' may lead merely to proper caution, or it may lead to complete loss of nerve. A pilot may have could feet of a certain machine and so fly it with due respect for its peculiarities, or he may have cold feet of flying altogether, in which case he had better give it up, for he does not, he must take to 'doping,' which is fatal.

"A particularly malignant disease is 'constructor's cold feet,' in which the victim, always on the ground himself watches every machine in the air in a consistant state of terror, expecting it to fall in pieces whenever it is moved by a gust, and when a machine of his own or any other make is on the ground, he is always pawing round it, finding some spot at which it may break, or something that may come undone, and get mixed up with something else. It is a most unpleasant disease to the sufferer, and I have known designers, constructors, school managers, and other groundworkers at aerodromes to be compelled to take a holiday far away from all flying simply to calm the jumpiness of their nerves. Nevertheless, it is an excellent thing for the pilots, because it results in stronger machines.

"But perhaps the most unpleasant form of the disease is 'passenger's cold feet.' It is a trouble from which military—and naval—observers are particularly likely to suffer especially since so many officers who are not aviators have been attached as observers.

"So long as such an observer knows nothing about aeroplane construction, or the difference between a good and a bad pilot, he is perfectly happy; but he cannot live long in ignorance among aviators. After a time if he is a man of ability, which an observer even more than a pilot should be the passenger will have picked up enought knowledge to be fairly sure whether his machine is in a fit state to fly or not, and to know whether his pilot can be trusted, so his mind can be at ease on these important points.

"But there is one anxiety which, under war conditions, can never be absent from the passenger's mind—namely, that he has a very poor chance of coming out alive if his pilot is hit. This is a matter which should be put right at once, for it can be put right quite easily."

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION IN DURBAN.

"The Indian Opinion" enters a strong protest against the action of the General Purposes Committee of the Durban Town Council, which seeks to exclude Indians from the Municipal franchise. It is humiliation enough, says the paper that Indians in S. Africa are deprived of the political franchise; but it is aggravating the humiliation to seek to deprive them of the Municipal franchise too. Such an attempt was made in 1905 by the Natal Parliament, but owing to the statesmanlike use of the veto by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the attempt failed. Such attempts are at any time unrighteous and unwise, but at this time when Indian blood is uniting with the English and the African and Canadian in the trenches of Belgium, or in the sands in Egypt or near the Suez Canal, it is highly impolitic and much impious to do anything to stir up bad blood between race and race or creed and creed. We hope such racial legislation will not be proceeded with by the Durban Council, for the Indians there, as well as here, even with their tremendous powers of digesting insults, cannot be expected to swallow such narrow-minded racial legislation without having their blood heated into righteous indignation.

"PUSH AND GO."

WHAT IT MEANS.

The qualities designated by the words "push and go" have lately received official recognition as being of signal value to the State, and in consequence the two words, not in themselves beautiful ones, may be assumed to have emerged from the dubious realms of slang and and attined a higher and more sober dignity, says "The Times." It would even seem that the first of them has, in this process of going up in the world, attained something of a new meaning as well. It may be inferred from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's now famous phrase that the two terms are synonymous, or represent at any rate equally coruscating virtues: but in every-day language, and wholly apart from the present instance, we are accustomed to make a distinction between the two. We should be entirely pleased if anyone were to describe us as full "go," whereas there is something of a two-edged compliment about "push," and if we were called "pushful" we should not like it at all. "Go" stands for all delightful highspirited qualities, and if we try to define it we use words that cannot be twisted to any baser uses—fire and dash, cheerfulness and buoyancy. It implies motives at least reasonably disinterested, and has no taint of money-grubbing. A man might have little occupation beyond that of existing pleasantly, and if his were a sufficiently "happy-starred, full-blooded spirit" the term might be not ill applied to him. "Push," on the other hand, conveys a very definite ambition to get on in the world, and ambition not as a rule of the loftiest kind. It is reminiscent of that rather brutal phrase, "Get on or get out" with which our language has been dowered by some successful and bustling person. Occasionally it denotes no more than a harmless absurdity, an innocent vanity that is drawn towards the "limelight' like a moth to a candle. But more often the word implies an elbowing' out of other peple, a brazen thrusting in of the nose where it is not wanted, a skin thick altogether beyond the ordinary. "Push is the name that barristers "give to their vulgarity," says that futile and priggish young gentleman Stephen Undershaft in "Major Barbara." Mild and retiring persons blown by some ill-wind into a Court of law, and terrified by a certain Buzfuzziness of atmosphere, if it may so be called, have momentarily been tempted to think that he was right. That is of course, a ridiculous view, but his remark succinctly expresses the very general opinion of the pushless.

OVERT ABUSE OR COVERT SLUR.

It seems highly probable the word is used so constantly in a bad sense, not because the quality has admittedly some unlovely aspects, but because it is so rare. It is hard to deny that very many of us when cast overt abuse or covert slur upon those who possess it are disparaging very sour grapes. There is no protession in which "push," in a good sense, is more valuable than that chosen as an illustration by Stephen Undershaft, and none in which men are more frequently damned with faint praise by those who do not possess it. The type of Mr. Stryver is not extinct, but some of those who are accused of resembling him have been guilty of no more than that they realized that chances turn up wen they are least to be expected—on September afternoons when Lincoln's Inn or the Temple rest drowsily in the sunshine, or in the most remote and malodorous of county courts. It is very easy to be unjust in such cases, and we should very likely be so even more often than we are, were it not that some fortunate people have the knack of trying very hard with no palpable effort. Some men will go forward with an easy and graceful gait, though their eyes are no less keenly fixed upon the goal than those of their clumsier competitors who must plod and pant aloud. A truly great pusher has the art which conceals art. He does not apparently send the impeding crowds flying out of his road like ninepins; they seem to melt away just before he comes to the place where they stood. In that case the worst that we can say of him is that he is a very lucky fellow, but that is not much to our credit, and "lucky" can sometimes be a wonderfully mean word. It is to be supposed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer by giving his blessing to "push" has done away with the commoner and more ungenerous use of the term. If we still need a word with a bad sense for those who thrust too shamelessly, "pushful," which has a singularly unengaging sound, remains to us. "Push" is promoted, and henceforward adds to all the lovable qualities of "go" something essentially purposeful and determined that "go" by itself might lack.

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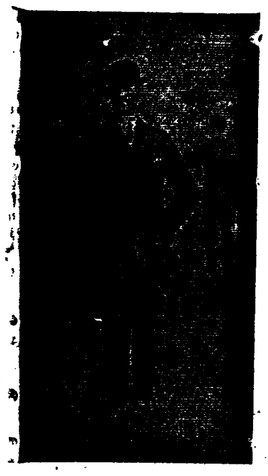

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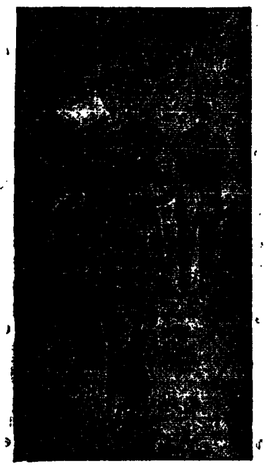

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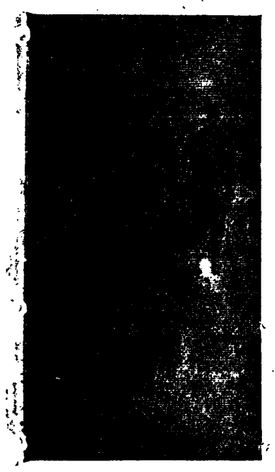

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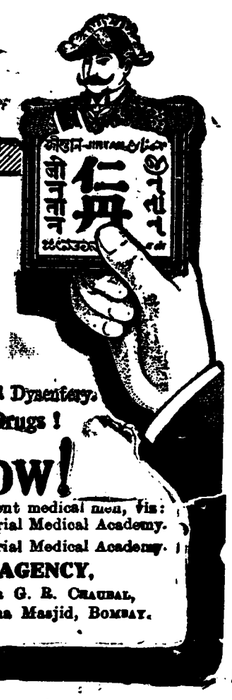

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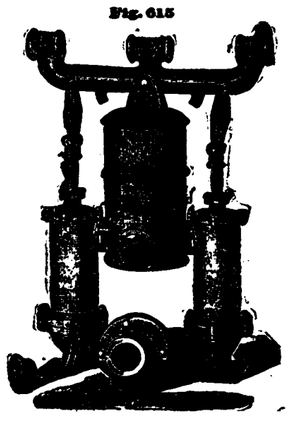

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, LTD., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.